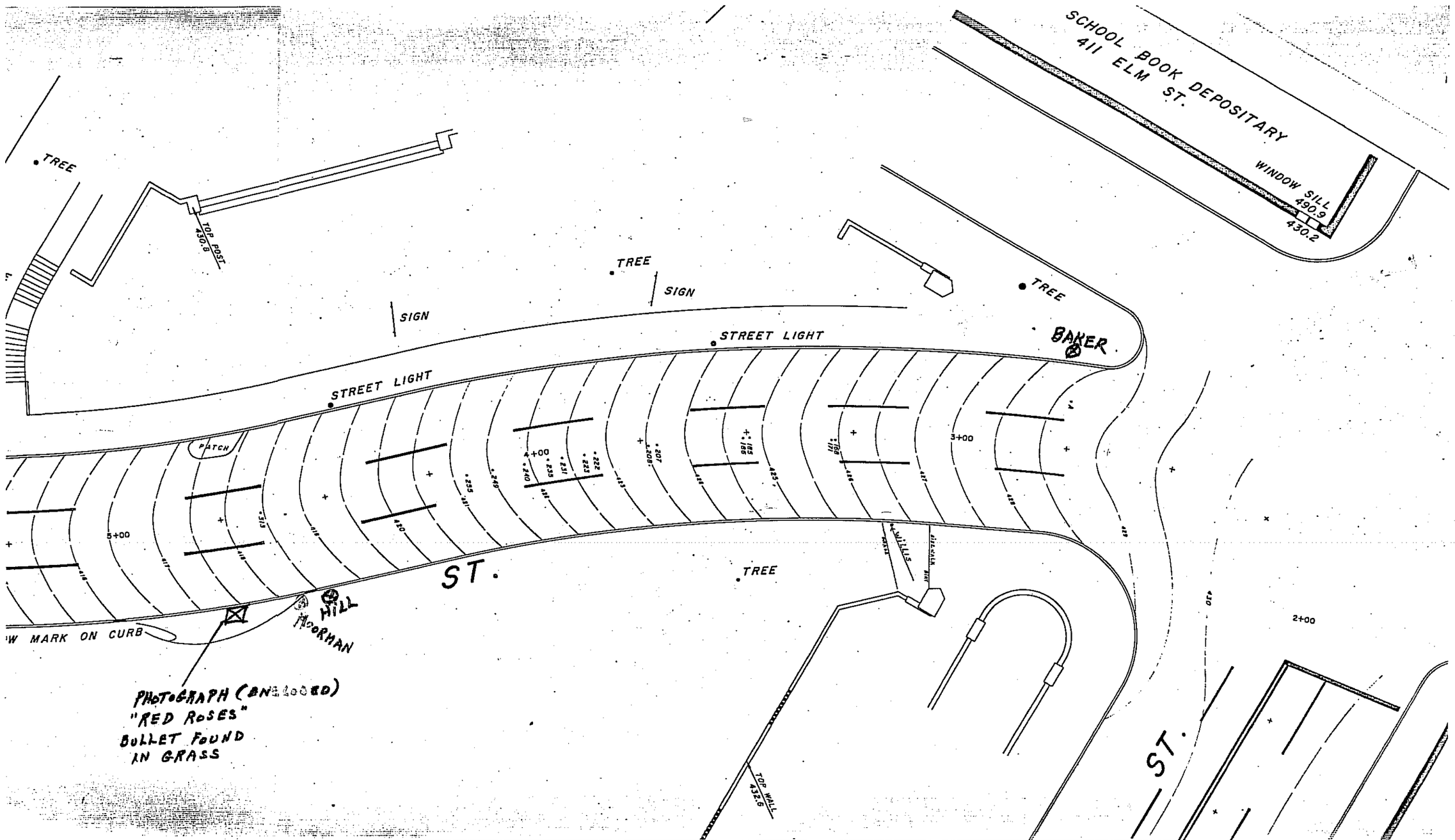
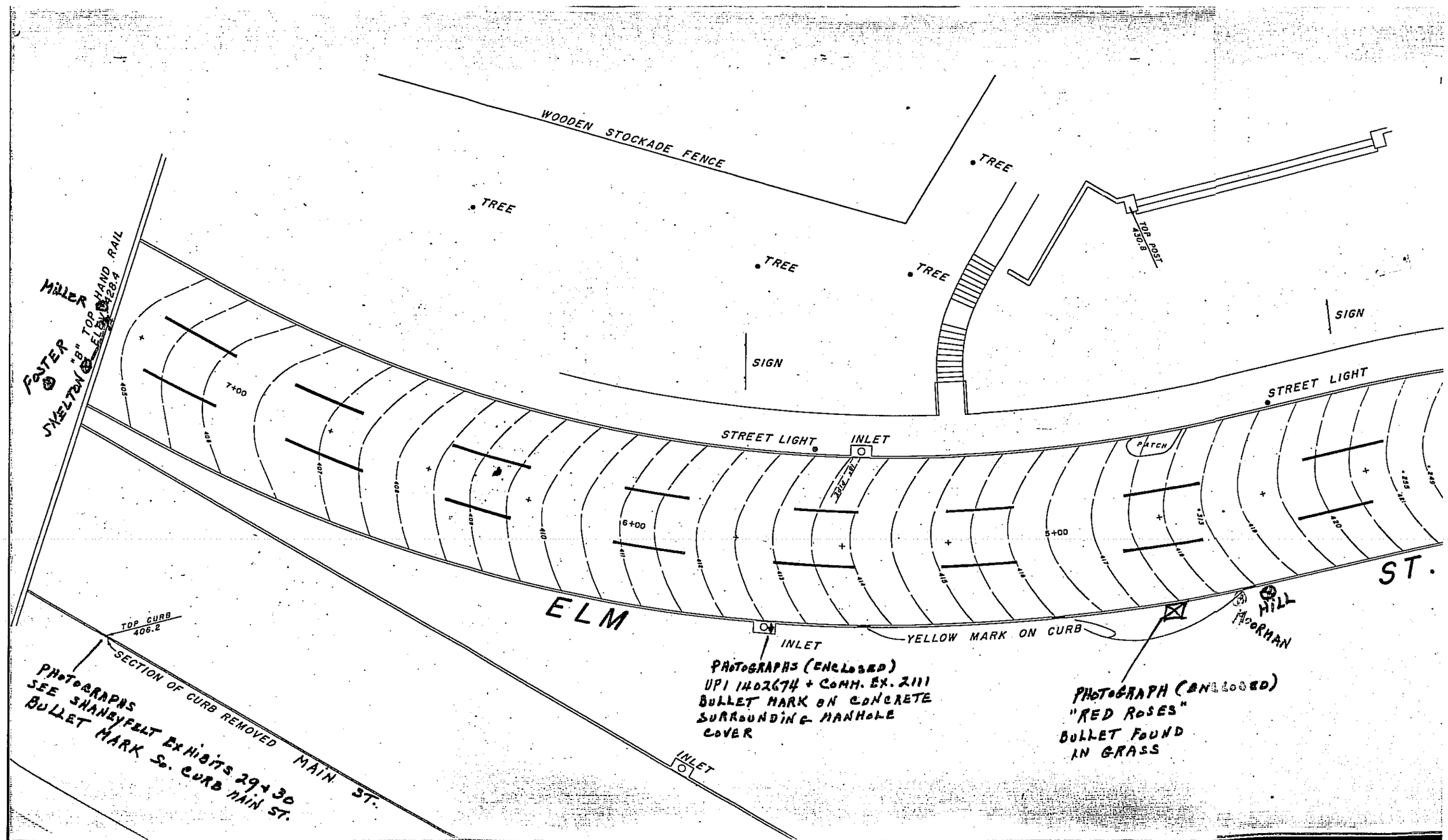

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITARY
411 ELM ST.
WINDOW SILL
490.9
430.2
TREE
TOP POST
430.0
TREE
SIGN
SIGN
TREE
STREET LIGHT
STREET LIGHT
BAKER
PATCH
5+00
4+00
3+00
2+00
ST.
TREE
ST.
W MARK ON CURB
HILL
MOORMAN
PHOTOGRAPH (ENLARGED)
"RED ROSES"
BULLET FOUND
IN GRASS
TOP WALL
432.6


WOODEN STOCKADE FENCE
TREE
TREE
TREE
TREE
TOP POST 430.8
SIGN
SIGN
STREET LIGHT
STREET LIGHT
INLET
PATCH
MILLER
FOSTER
SHELTON
TOP HAND RAIL "B" ELEV. 428.4
7+00
6+00
5+00
ELM
ST.
INLET
YELLOW MARK ON CURB
HILL
MOORMAN
TOP CURB 406.2
SECTION OF CURB REMOVED
MAIN ST.
INLET
PHOTOGRAPHS
SEE SHANEYFELT EXHIBITS 29+30
BULLET MARK So. CURB MAIN ST.
PHOTOGRAPHS (ENCLOSED)
UPI 1402674 + COMM. EX. 2111
BULLET MARK ON CONCRETE
SURROUNDING MANHOLE
COVER
PHOTOGRAPH (ENCLOSED)
"RED ROSES"
BULLET FOUND
IN GRASS

TABULATION APPEARING ON ORIGINAL PLAT MAP

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A		431.97	40° 10'	91.6	-0° 27'	447.0
168	3+29.2	429.25	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 07'	392.4
171	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	138.2	-0° 07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.9	+0° 12'	350.9
208	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.9	+0° 22'	248.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
235	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15° 21'	265.3	+1° 28'	260.6

VS-P137-GAUTIER: "THIS IS A COPY OF A TABULATION WHICH APPEARS ON THE PLAT MAP..."

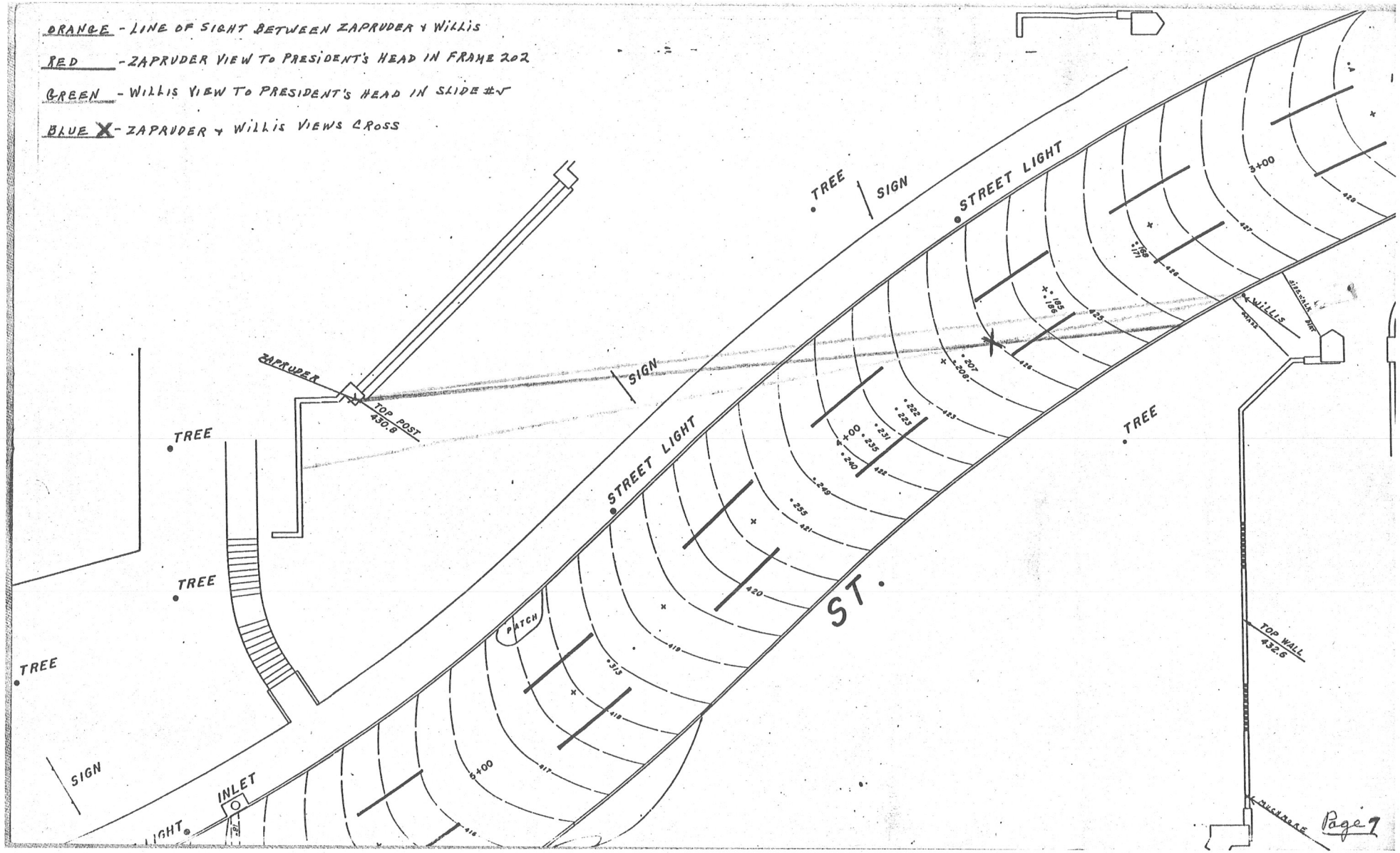
COMPARE →
COMPARE →
COMPARE →

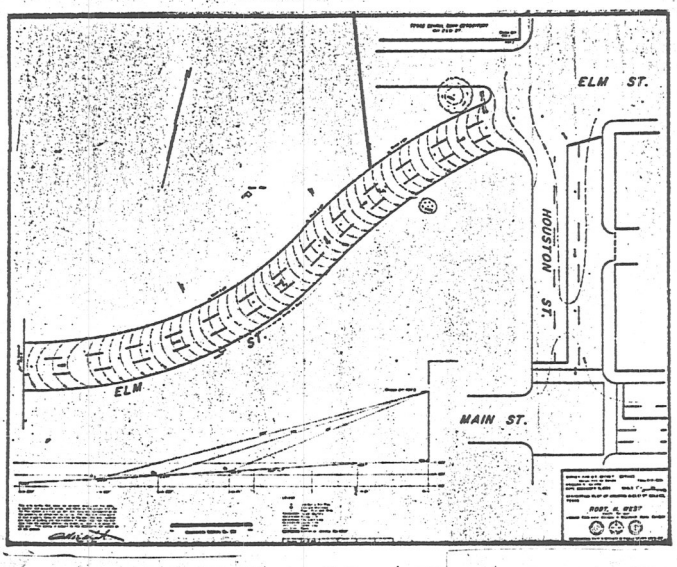
FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A		431.97	40° 10'	91.6	-0° 27'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.25	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 07'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	138.2	-0° 07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.9	+0° 12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.9	+0° 22'	348.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
235	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15° 21'	265.3	+1° 28'	260.6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 884

Page 3

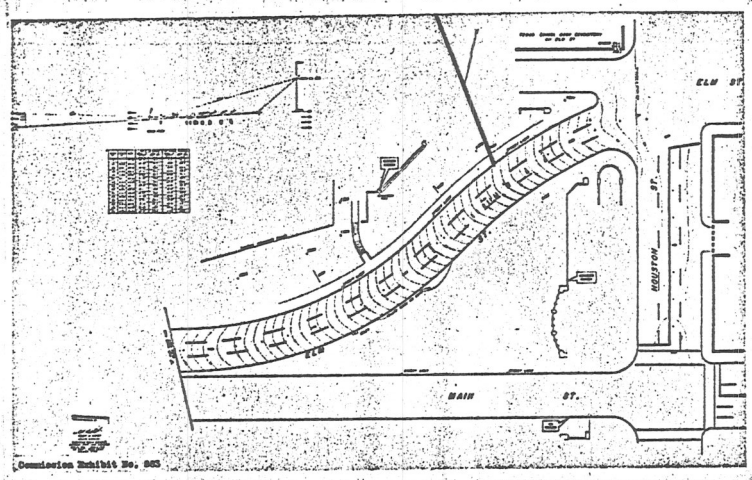
NOTE INTERESTING CHANGES MARKED BY ARROWS


ORANGE - LINE OF SIGHT BETWEEN ZAPRUDER + WILLIS
RED - ZAPRUDER VIEW TO PRESIDENT'S HEAD IN FRAME 202
GREEN - WILLIS VIEW TO PRESIDENT'S HEAD IN SLIDE #5
BLUE X - ZAPRUDER + WILLIS VIEWS CROSS
TREE
SIGN
STREET LIGHT
ZAPRUDER
TOP POST
430.8
PATCH
INLET
LIGHT
ST.
WILLIS
SIDEWALK
PAR
GATES
TOP WALL
432.6
MILKBARE
0+00
3+00
4+00
Page 7



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 585

RED LINE INDICATES ANGLE OF R.L. THORNTON SIGN IN RELATION TO ELM STREET ON SURVEY FOR SECRET SERVICE RE-ENACTMENT OF 12/5/63.

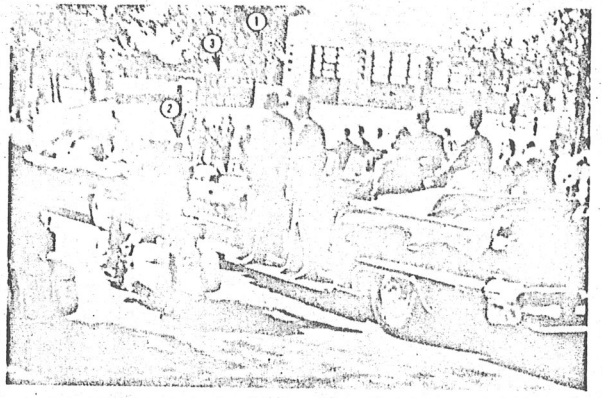


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 883

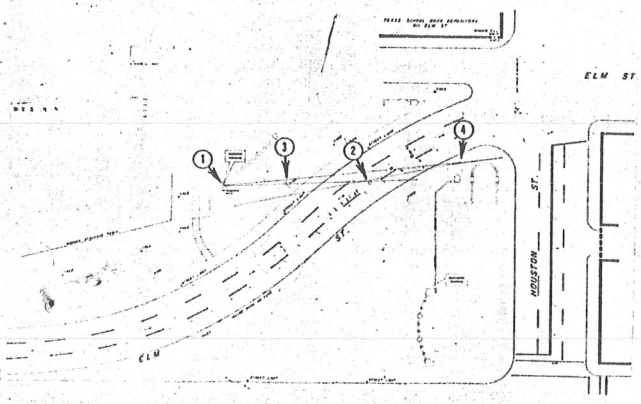
RED LINE INDICATES ANGLE OF R.L. THORNTON SIGN IN RELATION TO ELM STREET ON SURVEY FOR COMMISSION RE-ENACTMENT OF 5/24/64.

Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25

A



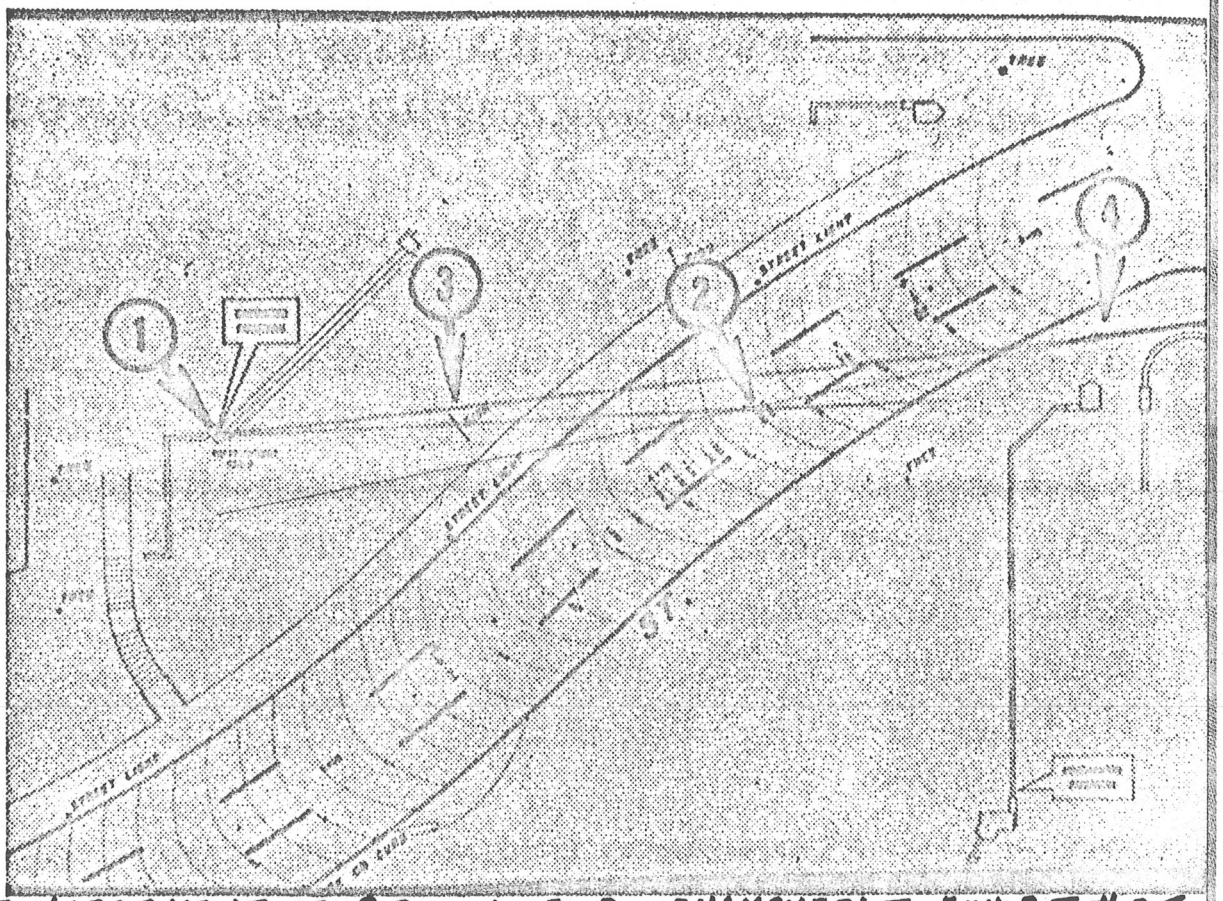
B



SHANEYFELT EXHIBIT No. 25

INDEX VOL. XXI

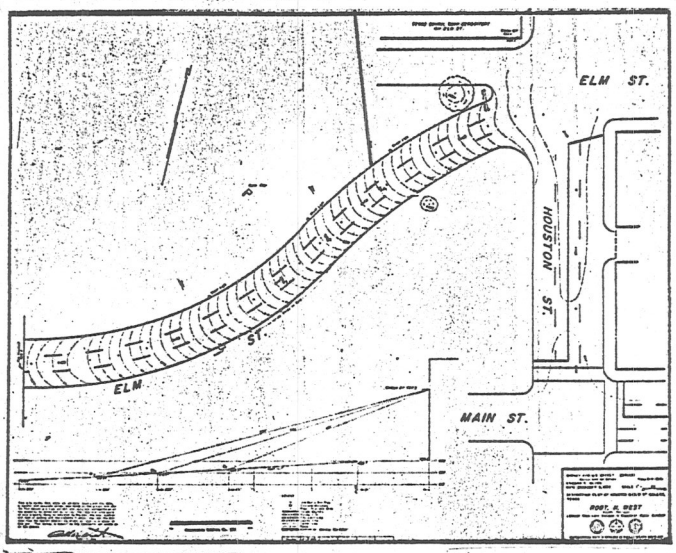
25 471
Photograph and chart showing Presidential limousine photographed from the rear at approximately frame 210 of the Zapruder film.



ENLARGEMENT OF PORTION OF B - SHANEYFELT EXHIBIT #25

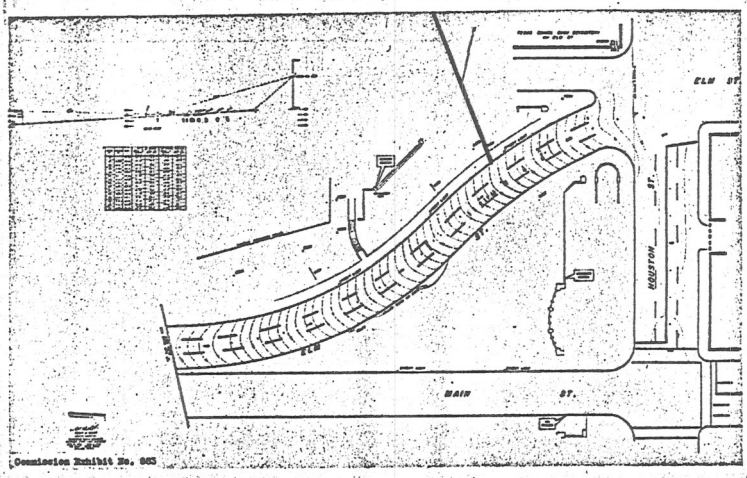
NOTE:

(4) = WILLIS POSITION IS WRONG ACCORDING TO SHANEYFELT'S OWN TESTIMONY (SEE PRECEDING PAGE 1)
"MR. WILLIS WAS STANDING ALONG THE SOUTH CURB OF ELM STREET."



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 585

RED LINE INDICATES ANGLE OF R.L. THORNTON SIGN IN RELATION TO ELM STREET ON SURVEY FOR SECRET SERVICE RE-ENACTMENT OF 12/5/63.

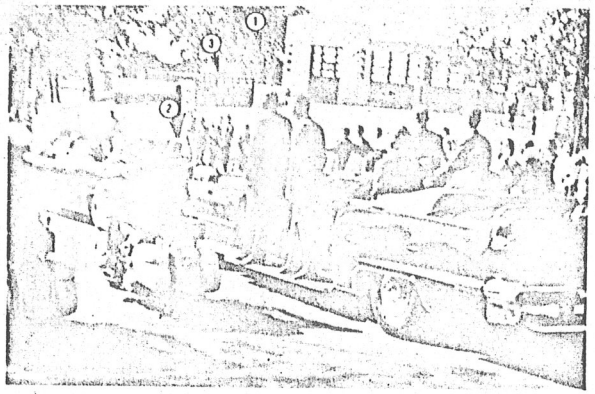


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 883

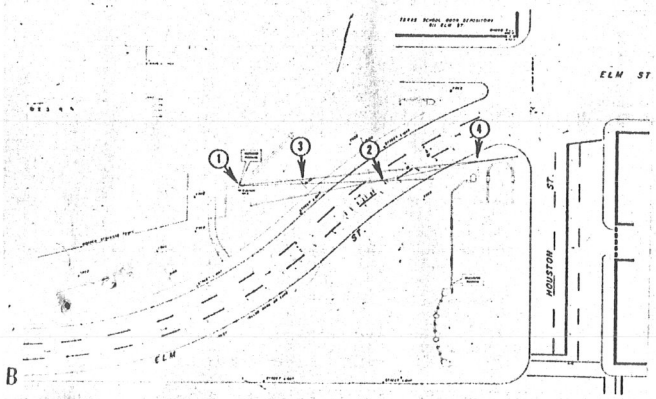
RED LINE INDICATES ANGLE OF R.L. THORNTON SIGN IN RELATION TO ELM STREET ON SURVEY FOR COMMISSION RE-ENACTMENT OF 5/24/64.

Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25

A



B

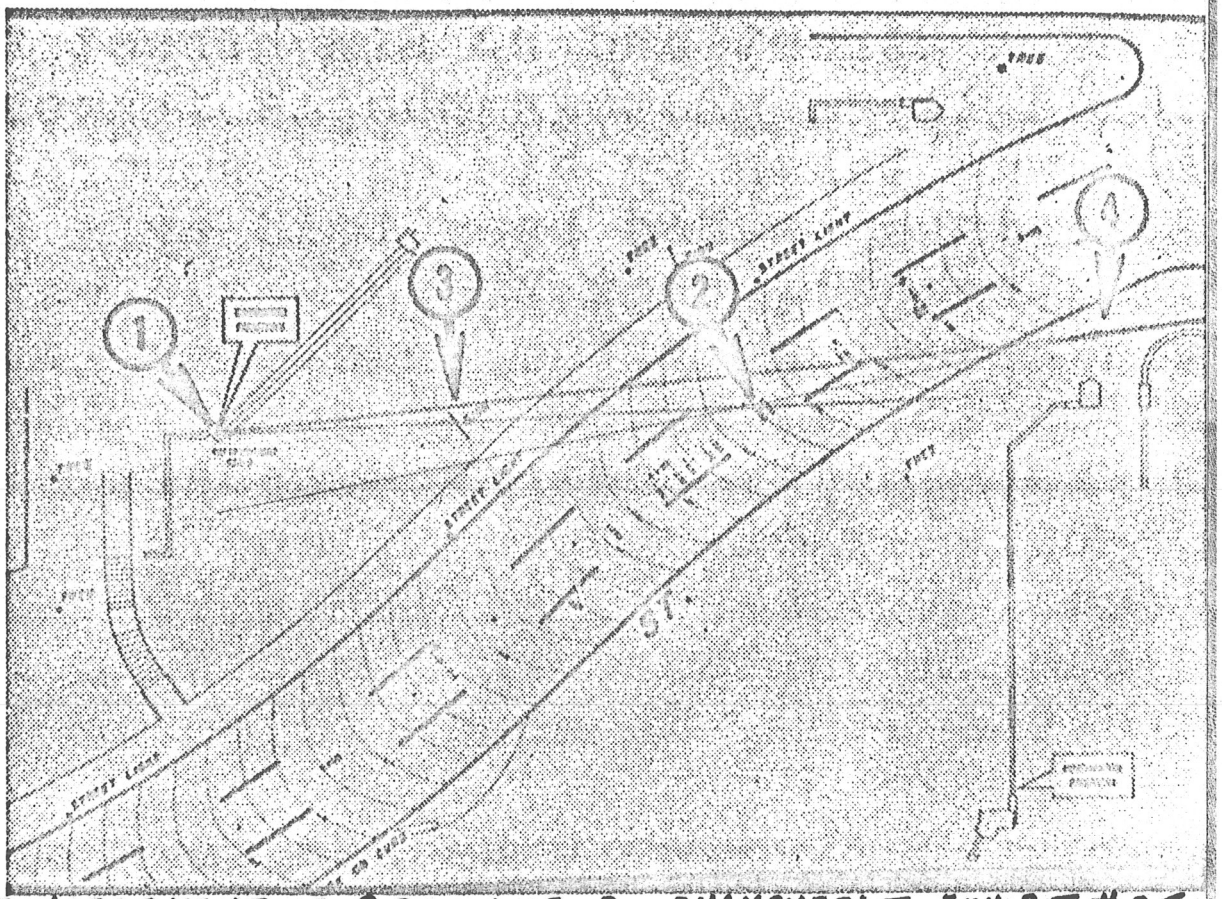


SHANEYFELT EXHIBIT No. 25

INDEX VOL. XXI

25 471

Photograph and chart showing Presidential limousine photographed from the rear at approximately frame 210 of the Zapruder film.



ENLARGEMENT OF PORTION OF B - SHANEYFELT EXHIBIT #25

NOTE:

(4) = WILLIS POSITION IS WRONG ACCORDING TO SHANEYFELT'S OWN TESTIMONY (SEE PRECEDING PAGE 1)
"MR. WILLIS WAS STANDING ALONG THE SOUTH CURB OF ELM STREET."

TESTIMONY OF LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT IN VOLUME ~~XV~~ PAGE 695

Mr. REDLICH. During the course of its investigation, the Commission received a series of slides taken by a Mr. Willis. These slides show various pictures of the motorcade and have, in a deposition of Mr. Willis, been identified by him as having been taken on November 22, 1963. Have you examined these slides, Mr. Shaneyfelt?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; I have.

Mr. REDLICH. And of these slides, does any one appear to be a slide taken at the time of the actual shooting?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; in the vicinity of that period of time.

Mr. REDLICH. That slide has been processed by your laboratory and appears, does it not, in an exhibit which has been designated as Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. That is correct.

(Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25 was marked and introduced.)

Mr. REDLICH. Are you able to identify that slide in terms of the number which it has been given in the Willis sequence of slides?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes. This is the slide that Mr. Willis designated as No. 5.

Mr. REDLICH. The Commission asked you to examine this slide with reference to its background and with reference to other photographs which you have examined of the motorcade at the time of the assassination, in order to determine the relationship of this slide to the shots which were fired at that time. Did you personally conduct this examination?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; I did.

Mr. REDLICH. In connection with that you prepared the photograph and the diagram which have been designated as Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. That is correct.

Mr. REDLICH. Are you able to describe for us now the results of your investigation?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes. Photograph A of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25 is an enlarged color print made from the No. 5 slide of the Willis slides.

The photograph B is a copy of the plat map of the assassination area which was prepared for the Commission and has previously been designated as Commission Exhibit No. ~~882~~ 883.

Point No. 1 in photograph A shows Mr. Zapruder in his position——

Mr. REDLICH. The record will show that the reference to Mr. Zapruder is to Mr. Abraham Zapruder, who is an amateur photographer, who took the photographs which were used as the basis for the reenactment which was performed in Dallas by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Secret Service, and attorneys for this Commission; is that correct, Mr. Shaneyfelt?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. That is correct.

Point 1 of photograph A shows Mr. Zapruder in his position from which he took his 8-millimeter motion picture film of the assassination. Point 1 in the plat map shows again the point indicating Mr. Zapruder's position as related to other portions of the area.

Point No. 2 is the President riding in the Presidential limousine, which is on photograph A of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25.

Point No. 3 is the Stemmons Freeway sign that is on the north side of Elm Street in the general area of the assassination. This is also designated as point 3 on the map which is photograph B of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25.

In order to relate the photograph A of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25 to the specific frames in the Zapruder motion picture film, I first determined from correspondence, that Mr. Willis was standing along the south curb of Elm Street, approximately opposite the Texas School Book Depository Building.

By looking at the photograph A, I find that from the camera angle of Mr. Willis a line drawn from Mr. Willis to Mr. Zapruder would go just to the right of the Stemmons Freeway sign which is point 3 in photograph A.

I drew a line from Mr. Zapruder's position with lavendar pencil just past the freeway sign which is position 3 on photograph B over to the general area of the side of Elm Street where Mr. Willis is reported to have taken his pictures.

Mr. REDLICH. And that line appears as the top line in Chart B of the Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25; does it not?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. That is correct. I then noted in the photograph A of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25, that a line from the eye of the cameraman, to the President, would pass the Stemmons Freeway sign somewhat further away from the sign than the line to Mr. Zapruder, approximately three to four times greater distance.

I drew a line from an area about that far from the sign to the area where Mr. Willis was reported to be standing and find that that line passes through

a point designated on the map as frame 210 which relates to the frame No. 210 of the Zapruder assassination films.

I then drew a green line from Mr. Zapruder's position to President Kennedy, at frame 210, and find that that green line passes directly through the Stemmons Freeway sign which is position 3 in photographs A and B on Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25.

Based on this, it is my opinion that photograph A of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25 was taken in the vicinity of the time that frame 210 of the Zapruder picture was taken. This is not an accurate determination because the exact location of Mr. Willis is unknown. This would allow for some variation, but the time of the photograph A, as related to the Zapruder picture, would be generally during the period that the President was behind the signboard in the Zapruder films, which covers a range from around frame 205 to frame 225.

= Willis #5 Hudson #1

Mr. REDLICH. The record will show that prior investigation has revealed that President Kennedy emerges from the sign at frame 225, and that he starts going behind the sign at approximately frame 205.

Prior investigation has also revealed that when viewed from the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, the President emerges from the oak tree at approximately frame 210.

Mr. Willis has stated, Mr. Shaneyfelt, that he took this photograph almost at the instant that the President was hit by a shot which sounded to Mr. Willis as if it was the first shot that he heard.

On the basis of your examination of the Zapruder films, and your examination of the Willis photograph, would it be a correct statement that this photograph, the one appearing in Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25, was taken at approximately the same time as the shot which struck President Kennedy at the rear of the base of the neck?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; that would be a correct statement, to the best of our knowledge at this time.

Mr. REDLICH. Returning for just a moment to Mr. Willis' location, would it not have been possible for you to fix his exact location by reference to two different fixed points in the background at different points in this picture?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; it would be possible having Mr. Willis' camera, to fix his location with some degree of accuracy by using it at the specific location in Dallas, and relating various objects in the photograph to their location as they appear in photograph A of Exhibit No. 25.

Mr. REDLICH. You are reasonably satisfied, however, that the technique that you have used to fix his location is a reasonably accurate one upon which you can base the conclusions which you have stated today?

Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes, yes. I feel that the exact establishing of the position of Mr. Willis would not add a great deal of additional accuracy to my present conclusions.

EXCERPT FROM WARREN COMMISSION REPORT
LIST OF WITNESSES

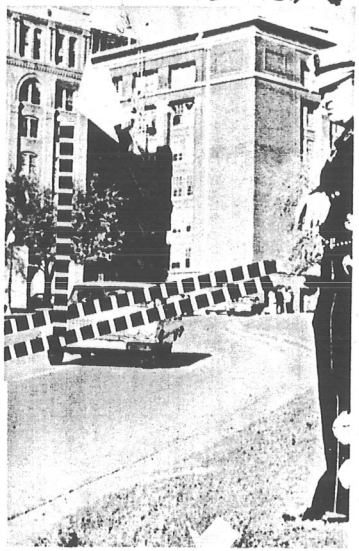
Witness	Description	Testimony
Servance, John Oldge D.	Head porter, City Hall and Municipal Building.	Vol. XIII, p. 175.
Shaneyfelt, Lyndal L. O D.	Photography expert, FBI	Vol. IV, p. 279. Vol. V, p. 138, 176. Vol. VII, p. 410. Vol. X, p. 309.
Shasteen, Clifton M. D.	Owner of barbershop in Irving, Tex.	

Page 2

NOTE: THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE SHANEYFELT TESTIMONY IN VOL XV IN WCR LIST OF WITNESSES.

PICTURE FROM: OSWALD - ASSASSIN OR PATSY? J. JOESTEN

(ORIGINALLY THE DOTTED LINES COULD HAVE MEANT THE APPROXIMATE PATH OF 3 BULLETS - ONE FROM THE WINDOW — TWO FROM THE SIDE.)



UPI photo #DAP112226 dated 11/22/63. Caption on original reads: "The double dotted line marks the path of President Kennedy's car. The single dotted line marks approximate path of the bullet from the window (large arrow) to its impact with President Kennedy. A Dallas policeman points to a spot (small arrow) where a bullet is believed to be embedded in the ground."

Nothing more was heard of this bullet. If it exists, it makes the fifth bullet found, although only three shots are officially acknowledged as being fired.

POINT OF ARROW TRIMMED OFF — WONDER WHAT IT POINTED TO?

"RED ROSES FROM TEXAS" - NERIN E. GUN - (PAGE 205)

Why is the existence of a fourth rifle bullet denied? Detective Bill Walthers declares that he found it. He described to me himself how he found the bullet and a picture taken immediately after the shooting by a *Dallas Times* photographer shows this detective and a Secret Service man in the act of retrieving a bullet from the turf at the roadside.

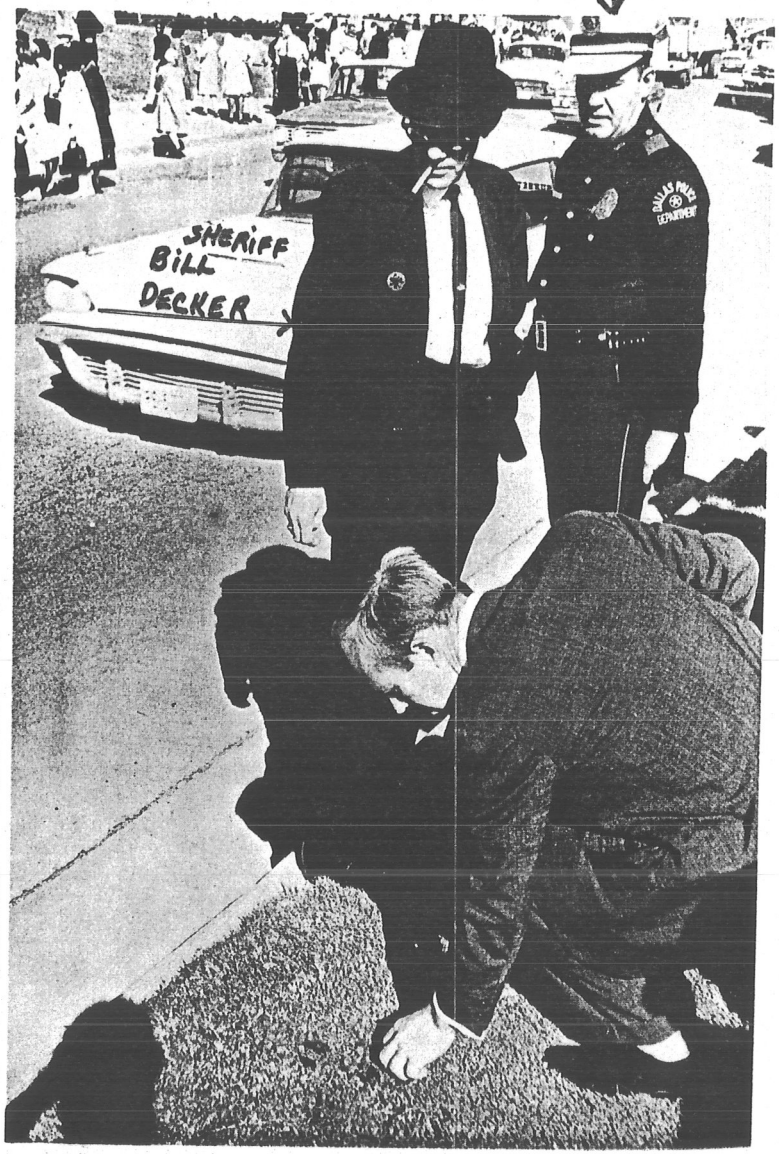
THE NEW REPUBLIC
12/21/63

As for the number of bullets, although all who heard them agreed there were three shots, authorities repeatedly mentioned four bullets found afterward — On the day the President was shot, I happened to learn of a possible fifth. A group of police officers were examining the area at the side of the street where the President was hit, and a police inspector told me they had just found another bullet in the grass. He said he did not know whether it had anything to do with the assassination.

RICHARD DUDMAN *is a reporter for the* St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PICTURE FROM: RED ROSES FROM TEXAS - NERIN E. GUN

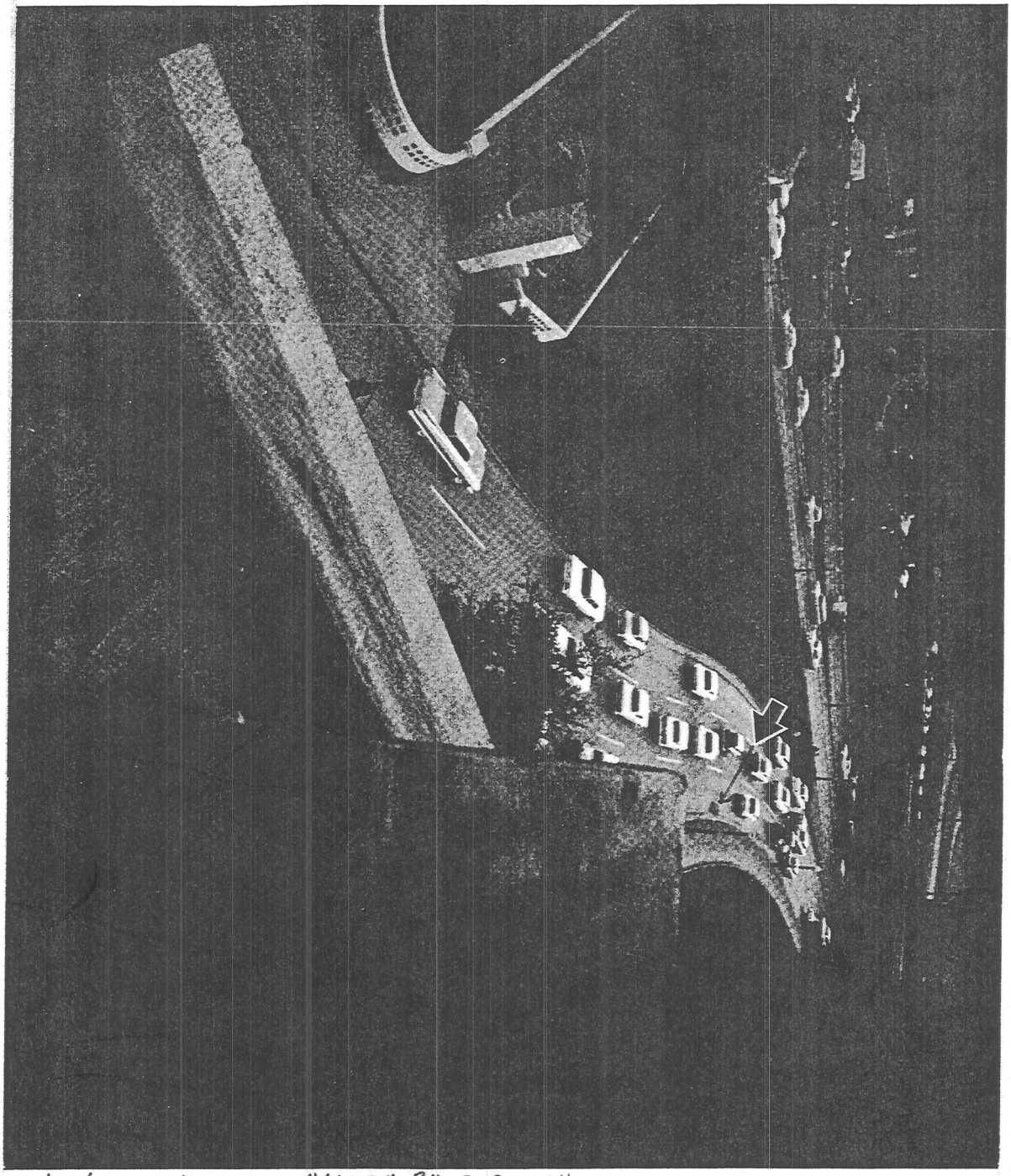
SAME PANORAMAN BOTH PICTURES



Detective Bill Walthers pictured retrieving what the author believes was the mysterious fourth bullet a few minutes after the assassination.

(419 - PP. 457-460) DECKER DOES NOT MENTION OVER-SEEING WALTHERS SEARCH FOR BULLET.

PICTURE FROM LIFE
11/29/63 + MEM. ED.



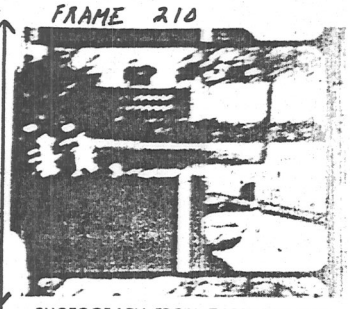
11/29/63 + MEM. ED. "LIFE" PHOTOGRAPH

BLACK ARROW ⟶ = WHERE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT IN HEAD

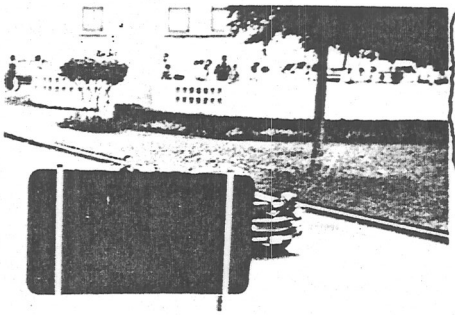
RED ARROW ⟶ = STORM DRAIN WHICH HAS DISAPPEARED SINCE THE ASSASSINATION. THE SPOT WHERE IT WAS LOCATED IS MARKED "PATCH" ON THE MAP.

NOTE: SIDE CUT OFF FROM SPROCKET HOLES OVER TO EDGE OF FILM. THIS CUTS OFF WHATEVER WAS PHOTOGRAPHED BETWEEN THOSE SPROCKET HOLES INCLUDING CLINT HILL'S LEFT SHOULDER

FRAME 210



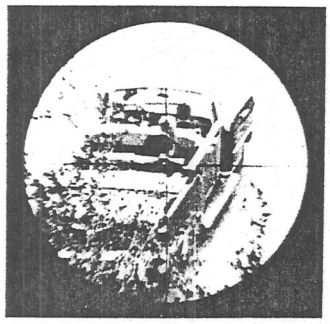
PHOTOGRAPH FROM ZAPRUDER FILM



PHOTOGRAPH FROM RE-ENACTMENT

THIS is RE-ENACTMENT PHOTOGRAPH OF FRAME 208 NOT FRAME 210

THIS is FOR FRAME 208 NOT FRAME 210



PHOTOGRAPH THROUGH RIFLE SCOPE

DISTANCE TO STATION C	138.9 FT.
DISTANCE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	176.9 FT.
ANGLE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	21°34′
DISTANCE TO OVERPASS	348.8 FT.
ANGLE TO OVERPASS	+0°22′

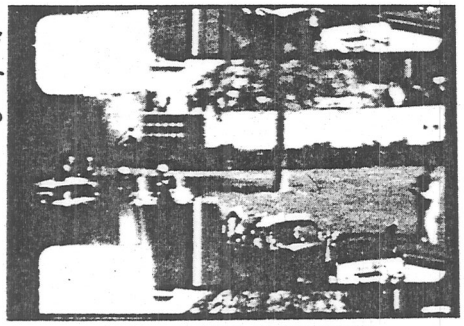
THESE FIGURES ARE THE SAME AS THE FIGURES FOR FRAME 208 ON ORIGINAL TABULATION CHART ON PLAT MAP.

COMPARE

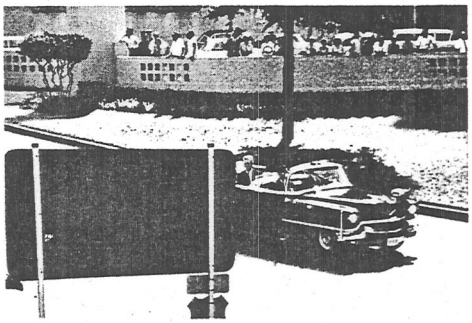
FRAME 210

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 893

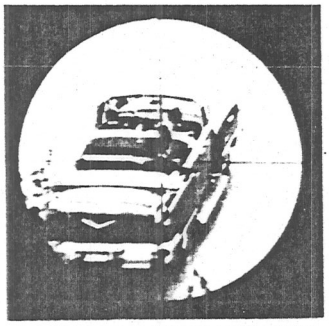
NOTE: SIDE NOT CUT OFF FROM SPROCKET HOLES OVER TO EDGE OF FILM.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM ZAPRUDER FILM



PHOTOGRAPH FROM RE-ENACTMENT

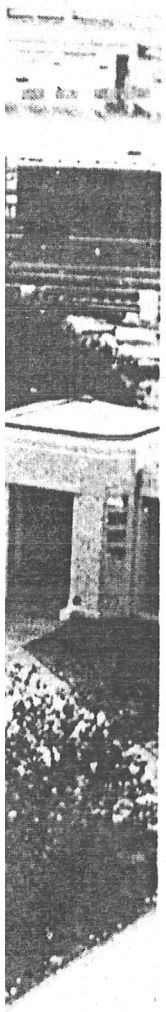


PHOTOGRAPH THROUGH RIFLE SCOPE

DISTANCE TO STATION C	151.4 FT.
DISTANCE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	188.6 FT.
ANGLE TO RIFLE IN WINDOW	20°23′
DISTANCE TO OVERPASS	336.4 FT.
ANGLE TO OVERPASS	+0°24′

FRAME 222

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 894



Please note that in the following testimony regarding the placement of the signs, Mr. Liebeler does not show Mr. Hudson the Willis Exhibit #5 picture, which shows a corner of the Thornton sign. Instead, Liebeler shows Hudson the same picture except that the corner of that Thornton sign has been trimmed off, and calls the trimmed picture, "Hudson Exhibit No. 1." In V7-p493, Liebeler doesn't even show Mr. Willis his own picture. Instead he has Willis identify the trimmed picture - "Hudson Exhibit No. 1" as being the Willis slide #5.

(V5-p562) - Date of Testimony: July 22, 1964.
Testimony of Emmett J. Hudson, Groundskeeper of Dealey Plaza.

LIEBELER: Now, this picture, Hudson Exhibit No. 1, has a sign in it that says "Stemmons Freeway, keep right," doesn't it?

HUDSON: Yes.

LIEBELER: Can you find that sign on the photograph No. 18 of Commission Exhibit No. 875? (Note: One of series of pictures taken during Secret Service re-enactment on December 5, 1963)

HUDSON: That's right here, I believe -- right here.

LIEBELER: Now, that sign says "R. L. Thornton Freeway, keep right." Where is the Stemmons Freeway sign in this picture? Can you see it in that picture at all -- I can't.

HUDSON: I can't either -- that isn't it -- its farther up this way.

LIEBELER: That's further back up and its out of the picture?

HUDSON: Yes.

LIEBELER: There are two signs in picture No. 18, (Exhibit 875), one says, "R. L. Thornton Freeway, keep right," and the other one says "Fort Worth Turnpike, keep right."

HUDSON: There were two of them that wasn't too far apart right through there -- them signs was -- one was right along in here and the other one was either further up, I guess. It's not in that picture -- I don't believe. Now, they have moved some of those signs. They have moved that R. L. Thornton Freeway sign and put up a Stemmons sign.

LIEBELER: They have? They have moved it?

HUDSON: Yes Sir.

LIEBELER: That might explain it, because this picture here, No. 18 (Exhibit 875), was taken after the assassination (13 days after) and this other one was taken at the time (of the assassination) -- (Hudson Exhibit) No. 1.

Look at 2 pictures again & note incongruity of Liebeler's "explanation" above.

ONE OF SERIES OF PICTURES IN COMMISSION EXHIBIT 875

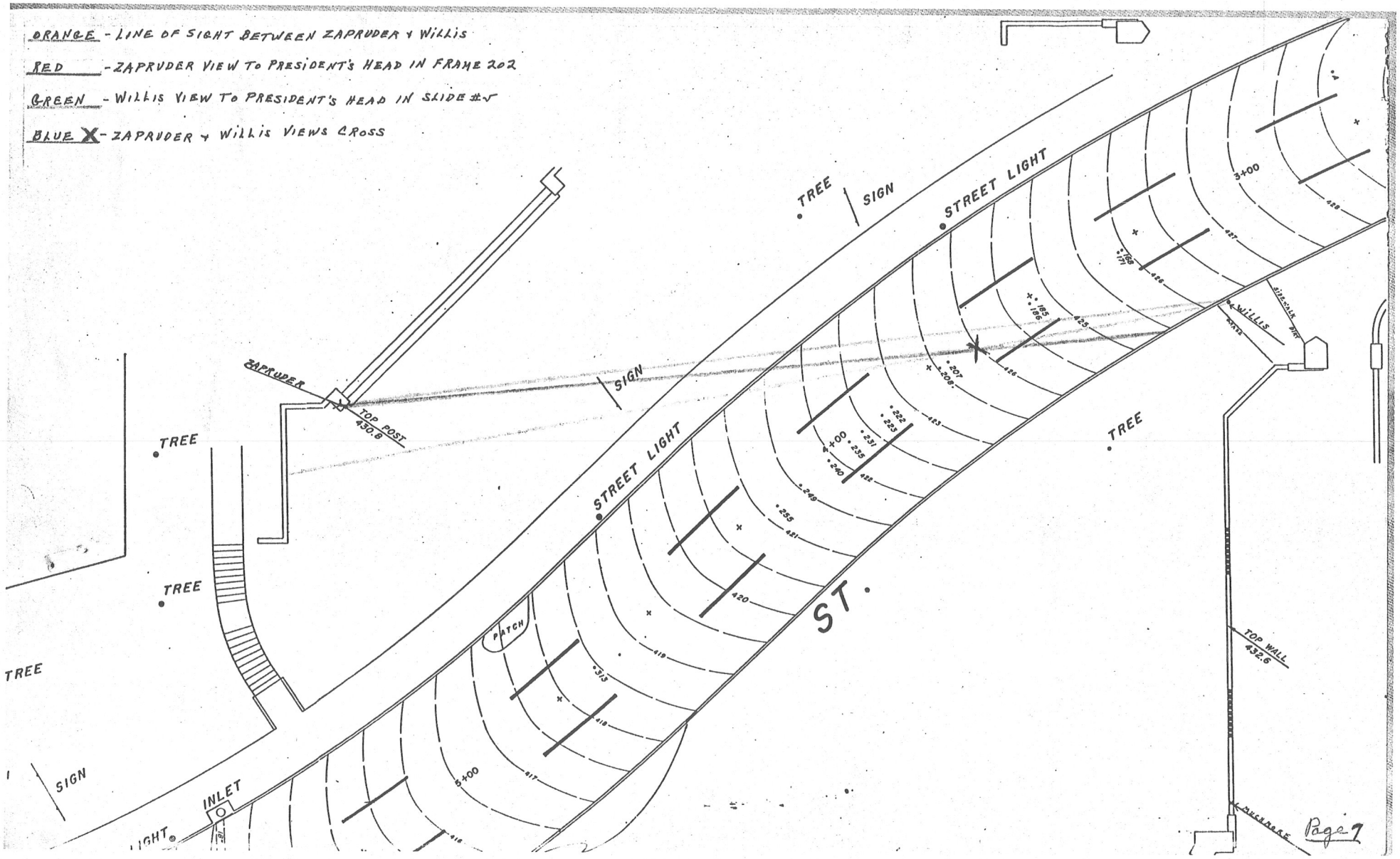
PICTURE FROM SECRET SERVICE RE-ENACTMENT OF DEC. 5, 1963

ORANGE - LINE OF SIGHT BETWEEN ZAPRUDER + WILLIS

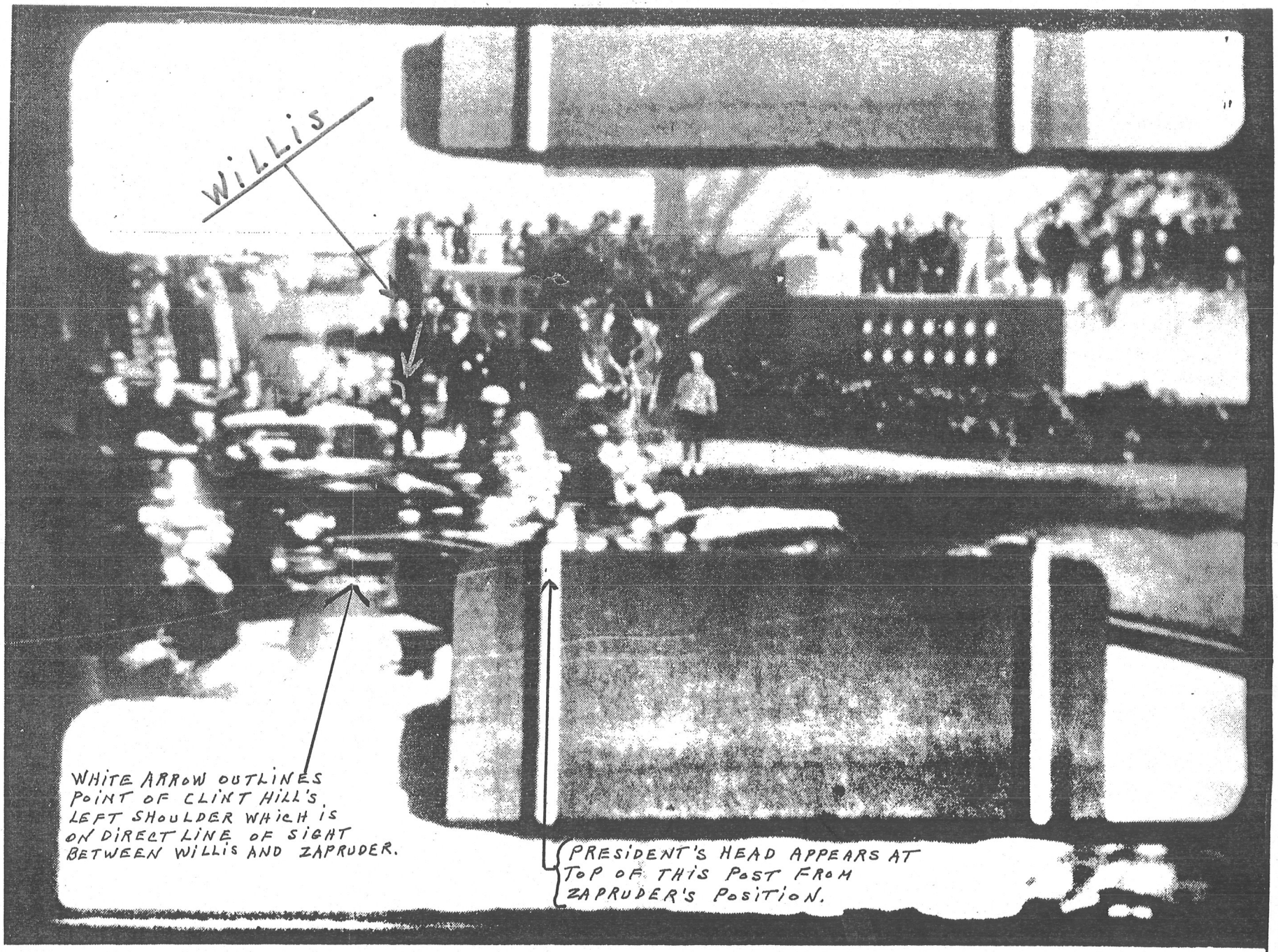
RED - ZAPRUDER VIEW TO PRESIDENT'S HEAD IN FRAME 202

GREEN - WILLIS VIEW TO PRESIDENT'S HEAD IN SLIDE #5

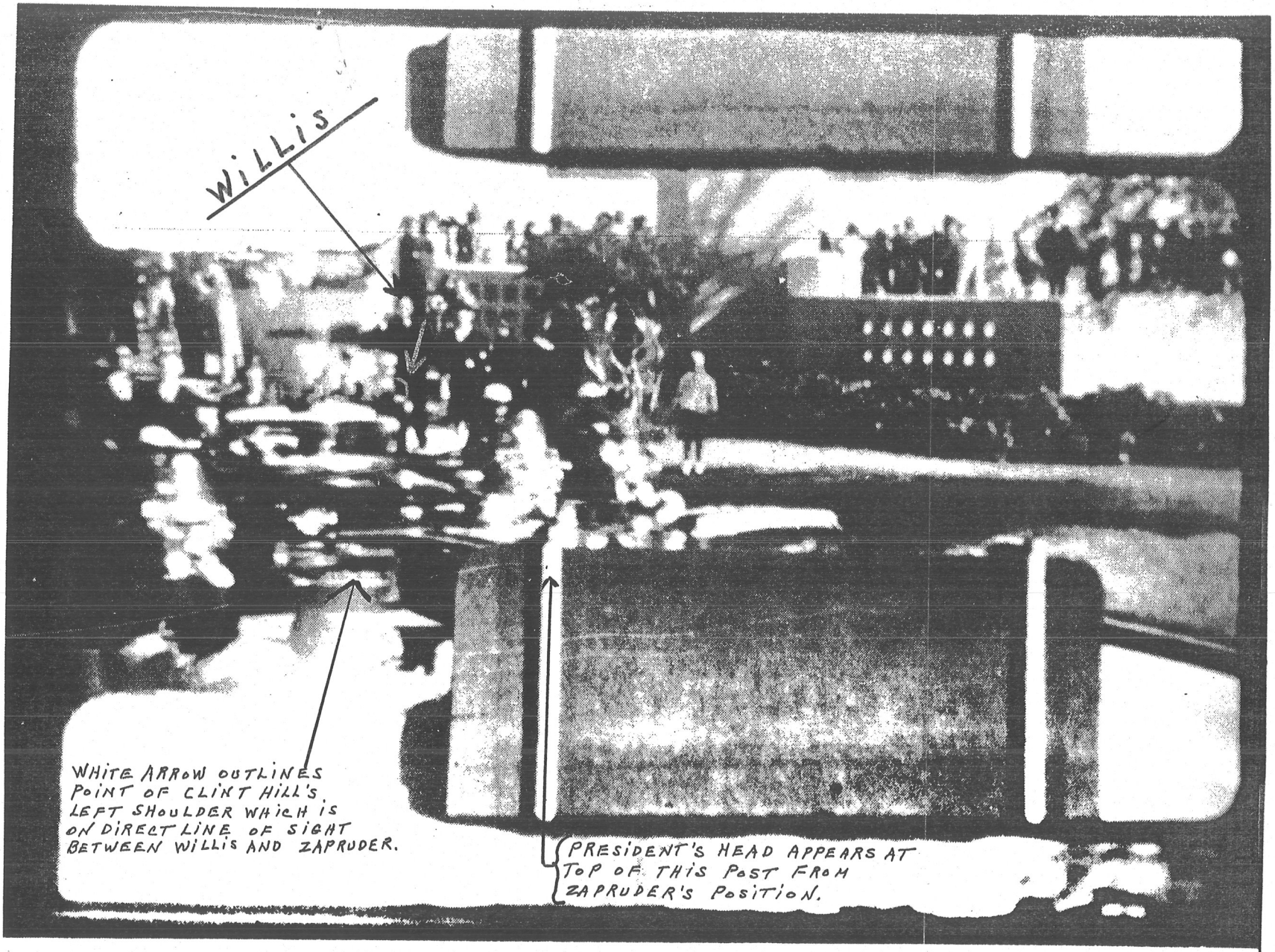
BLUE X - ZAPRUDER + WILLIS VIEWS CROSS



Page 7

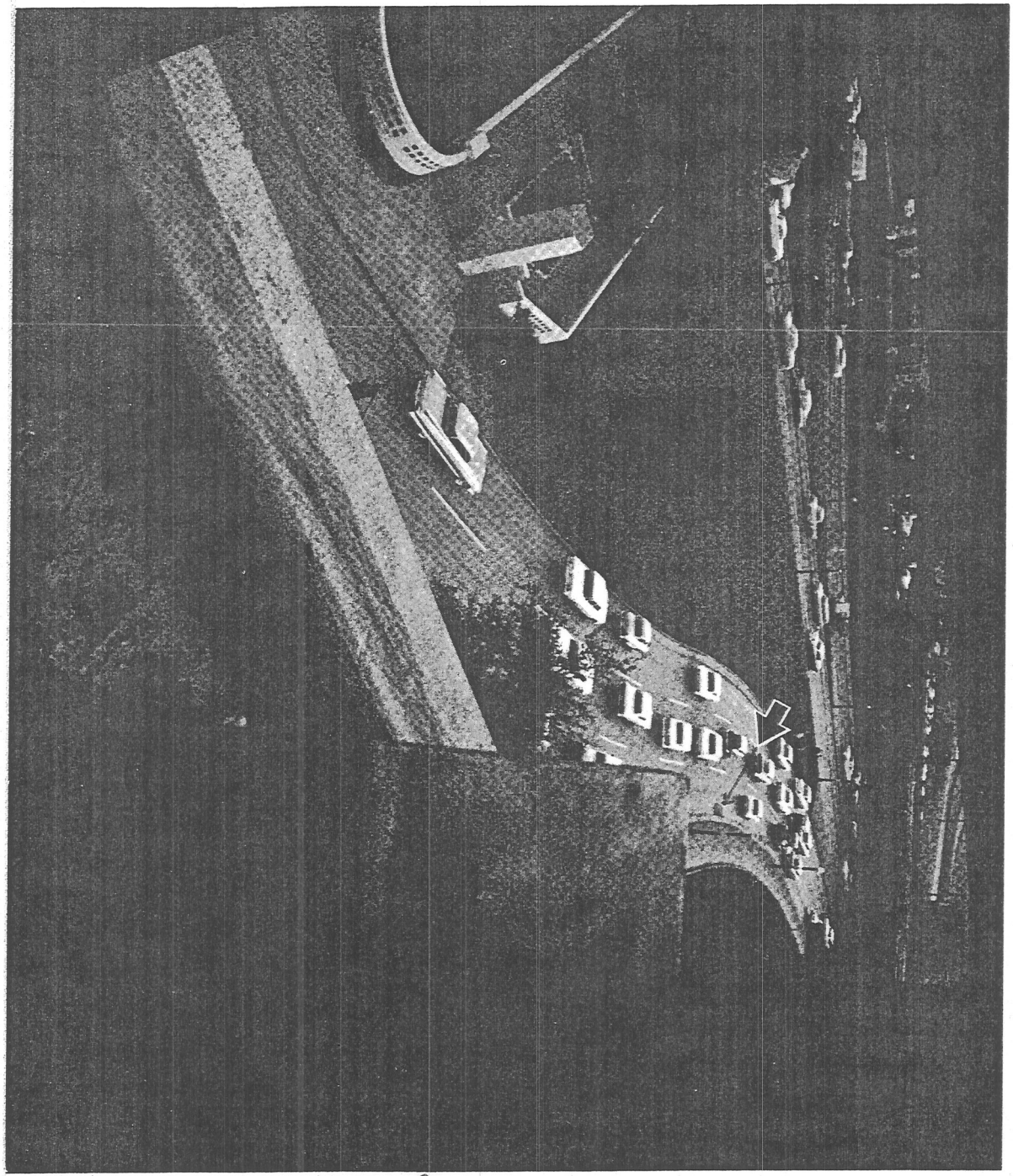


ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 202



ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 202

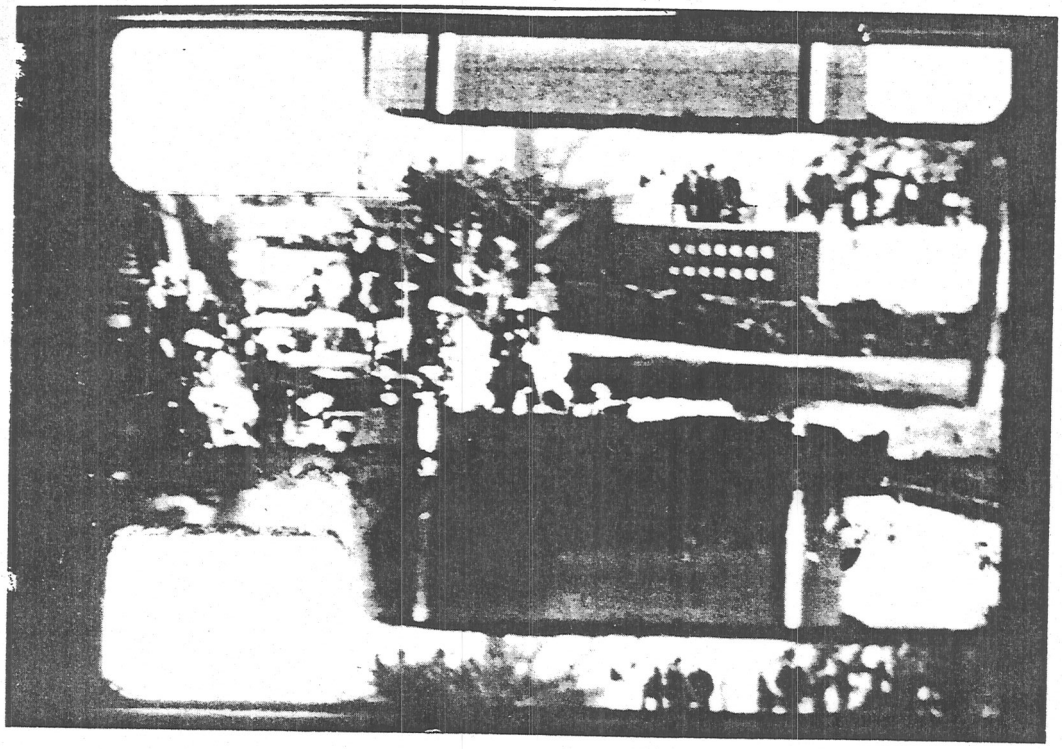
PICTURE FROM LIFE
11/29/63 + MEM. ED.



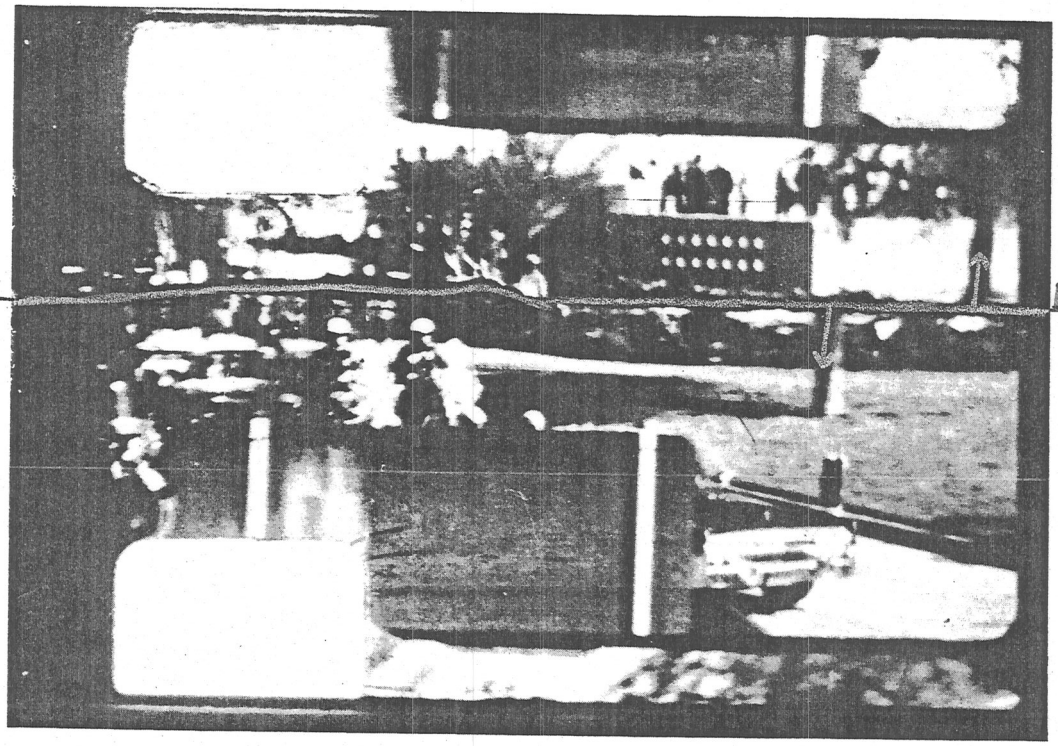
11/29/63 + MEM. ED. "LIFE" PHOTOGRAPH

BLACK ARROW ⟶ = WHERE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT IN HEAD

RED ARROW ⟶ = STORM DRAIN WHICH HAS DISAPPEARED SINCE THE ASSASSINATION. THE SPOT WHERE IT WAS LOCATED IS MARKED "PATCH" ON THE MAP.



ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 207



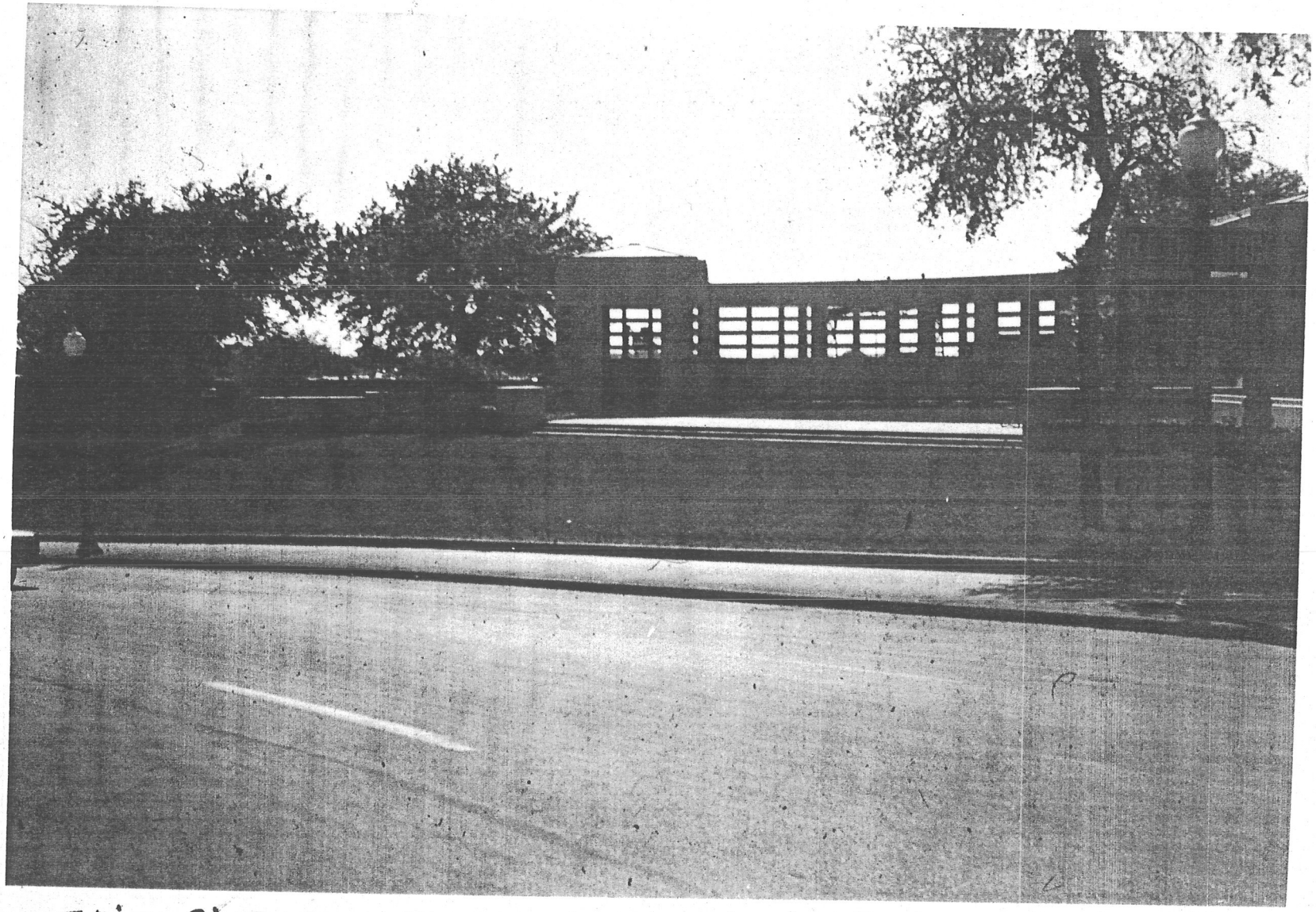
ZAPRUDER FILM—FRAME 212

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 885—Continued

VOL. 18 - PAGE 19

Page 1

This photograph was taken from Willis' position in March of 1965. You will note that the Stemmons sign has been removed entirely from its' original position. The change was made much earlier than March, 1965, however. Look at the signs and you will see that this is the movement that Hudson was describing in his testimony of July 22, 1964, when he said: (V5-p562) "Now, they have moved some of those signs. They have moved that R. L. Thornton Freeway sign and put up a Stemmons sign."



THIS PICTURE TAKEN FROM WILLIS POSITION IN MARCH 1965.

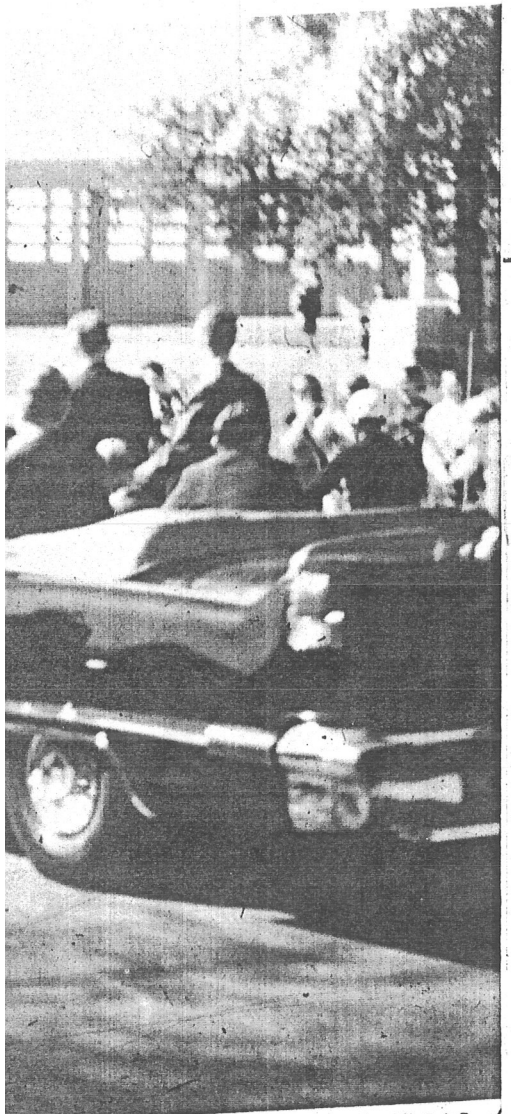
This photograph is an enlargement of a tiny one from Commission Exhibit 2114, simply labeled "highway markings in the vicinity of the assassination" in the index.

This is one of a large number of exhibits (1054 through 3154) never mentioned or introduced at the hearings and which are buried in the last 5 volumes of the 26. The photograph is undated, but, since the same floral tributes are on the grass as in the pictures from Exhibit 875 taken on December 5, 1963, it must have been taken after November 22, 1963 and before the Stemmons sign was removed for the Secret Service re-enactment of December 5, 1963.

Notice how the foliage on the sides of the tree seem to have been "doctored" out. Compare with Willis #5 and with the photograph from Exhibit 875 and notice how straight the lines are on the side branches. No tree ever grew with squared-off side branches.

ARROW B - COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2114

E ARROW OUTLINES POINT OF CLINT H
R SHOULDER WHICH IS ON DIRECT LINE
T BETWEEN ZAPRUDER AND WILLIS.



TION THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD
LY LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF
E CENTER OF THE LAMPPOST TO
ER OF ZAPRUDER'S PERCH.

(Vol. 5 - pg. 180) MRS. KENNEDY: "I was looking this way, to the left, and I heard these terrible noises. You know. And my husband never made any sound. So I turned to the right. And all I remember is seeing my husband, he had this sort of quizzical look on his face, and his hand was up, it must have been his left hand. And just as I turned and looked at him I could see a piece of his skull and I remember it was flesh colored. I remember thinking he looked as if he had a slight headache. I just remembered seeing that, no blood or anything."

(Vol. 7 - pg. 496) WILLIS: ". . . when the first shot was fired her (Mrs. Kennedy's) head seemed to just snap in that (Pres. Kennedy's) direction "

(Vol. 7 - pg. 497) WILLIS: "Then, when the first shot was fired, she turned to the right toward him . . "

(Vol. 7 - pg. 497) LEIBELER: " Now, you are certain that the first shot was fired at approximately the time or shortly at approximately the time you took the picture that has been marked Hudson Exhibit No. 1; is that right?"

WILLIS: " I am positive."

. . .

LEIBELER: "And you heard it just about the time you took the picture that has been marked?"

WILLIS: "That's right."

LEIBELER: "<u>Prior</u> to the time you took the picture?"

WILLIS: "Absolutely."

THIS PICTURE MADE FROM SET OF SLIDES PURCHASED FROM MR. WILLIS.

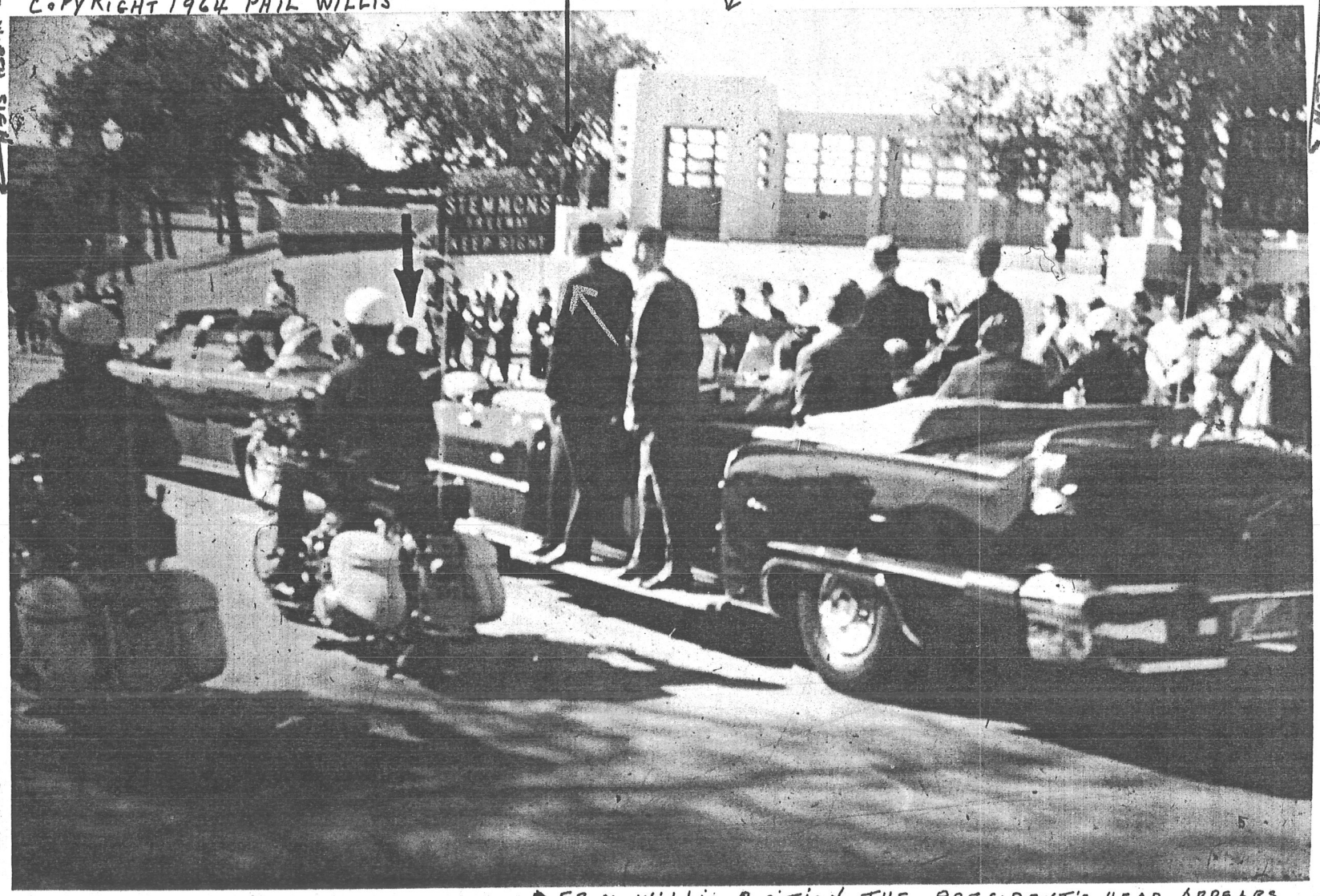
COPYRIGHT 1964 PHIL WILLIS

NOTE FT. WORTH SIGN

ZAPRUDER

WHITE ARROW OUTLINES POINT OF CLINT HILL'S LEFT SHOULDER WHICH IS ON DIRECT LINE OF SIGHT BETWEEN ZAPRUDER AND WILLIS.

NOTE THORNTON SIGN



COMMISSION EXHIBITS
WILLIS #5 (SHOWS SM. CORNER)
HUDSON #1
SHANEYFELT #25

ALL HAVE THORNTON SIGN TRIMMED OFF.

FROM WILLIS POSITION THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD APPEARS AT A SPOT SLIGHTLY LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER OF THE LAMPPOST TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF ZAPRUDER'S PERCH.

Pager

5/14/64 - Testimony of J. Edgar Hoover

(V5-p99) HOOVER: . . . I have been unable to find any scintilla of evidence showing any foreign . . . or domestic conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy.
. . . There have been publications and books written, the contents of which have been absurd and without a scintilla of foundation of fact.
. . . Reports in which there is a controversial issue or where statements have been made of the existence of some particular thing that we have never heard of before, I myself go over these to see that we haven't missed anything or haven't had any gap in the investigation so it can be tied down.

(V5-p101) . . . I think when a book or article of that (Buchanan's) type comes out that deals with the assassination . . . it should be gone into from an investigative point of view . . .

DULLES: . . . I wish you would add to your list a book called, "The Red Roses of Dallas" by a man named Gun. He is a more reliable correspondent.
. . . He has been living in this country since 1946. I have met him over here. Let's see, he was in Dallas at the time. He was then reporting, I think, for the Italian newspaper Epoca.
. . . He might have been lying. This book is full of lies. But I think it is a book that ought to be added, too, and I will see that a copy is sent to the Bureau.

HOOVER: I would appreciate that.

7/23/64 - Testimony of Eddy Raymond (Buddy) Walthers, Deputy Sheriff plain clothes criminal investigator.

At the sound of the shots he said he ran from Main and Houston across to the north side of Elm Street and joined the other police behind the solid board stockade fence on the grassy knoll in searching through the parking area and railroad yards to the west of the TSBD building. Then he returned to Elm Street and . . .

(V7-p546) WALTHERS: . . . (I) went over on this grassy area right in here . . . Between Elm and Main, and started looking at the grass to see if some shots had been fired and some of them might have chugged into the turf here and it would give an indication if some had really been, if they were really shots and not just blanks or something, and a man . . . (Tague, told him that something had struck his cheek over on Main Street) . . . and I started to search in that immediate area (on Main Street) and found a place on the curb there in the Main Street lane there close to the underpass where a projectile had struck that curb. . .

(V7-p550) LIEBELER: There has also been a story, some sort of story that you were supposed to have found a spent bullet.

WALTHERS: Yes; that's what the story was in this book, and man, I've never made a statement about finding a spent bullet.

LIEBELER: You never found any spent bullet?

WALTHERS: No; . . . I never did in all of my life tell anybody I found a bullet other than where it hit.

NOTE: The book Dulles mentions, "The Red Roses of Dallas" by Nerin E. Gun, first appeared in French. This French version did not have the enclosed picture in it. The English version, entitled "The Red Roses from Texas" by Nerin E. Gun, did have the enclosed picture in it. In view of the fact that the "Secret Service agent" in the picture is, in reality, Sheriff Bill Decker, Walthers is pretty cute in his denial that he was "looking for a bullet with any Secret Service agent" ---- in the picture he was looking for a bullet with Sheriff Bill Decker.

NOTE: Commission Exhibit 2580 has no first page - - Page 1 is missing. Compare with the information contained on the first page of Commission Exhibit 2585, Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?" investigation by FBI, to try to figure out why they left it out.

No BEGINNING

"THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

4. CLAIM: Oswald was treated at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, at the age of seven after an automobile accident. Pages 124 and 199.

INVESTIGATION: Records of the hospital do not substantiate Gun's claim. Those records do show, however, that Oswald, at age five, was treated as an emergency case on April 18, 1945, for an injury sustained when hit in the left eye by a rock. He was treated with ice packs and discharged on April 19, 1945.

5. CLAIM: A doctor examining President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital found on his stretcher a bullet that, without doubt, had fallen from one of the President's wounds in the course of surgical measures. Page 133.

INVESTIGATION: The Secret Service has advised this Bureau that the intact bullet found in the hospital in connection with the assassination was reportedly found as it fell from a stretcher used in the handling and treatment of Texas Governor John B. Connally. This bullet was examined by the FBI Laboratory and was found to have been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald.

6. CLAIM: A "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office affirms that the shots, or at least one of the shots, fired in the assassination had come from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade. In addition, Walthers ran in that direction and with a Secret Service Agent found a bullet, "the fourth bullet," in the grass near the overpass. Pages 152 and 211.

INVESTIGATION: Walthers is undoubtedly Eddie Raymond Walthers of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office who has denied making the above statement regarding the origin of the bullet, has denied looking for a bullet with any Secret Service Agent, and has denied finding "the fourth bullet." In addition, the Secret Service has advised that it has no knowledge of any of its Agents finding a "fourth bullet."

7. CLAIM: The number of employees in the Texas School Book Depository Building is referred to as 91 and more than 250. Pages 153 and 206.

INVESTIGATION: In connection with this Bureau's inquiry, signed statements were taken from 72 individuals reportedly working in this building on the day of the assassination and it was determined that two individuals in the building on the day in question were on sick leave on the day when the signed statements were taken.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2580

"RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

8. CLAIM: Captain Will Fritz, Chief of Detectives of the municipal police of Dallas, had the description of Oswald broadcast over the police radio system after he had been advised by Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, that Oswald was missing from the building. Pages 153 and 154.

INVESTIGATION: Captain J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, has advised that he did not have a description of Oswald broadcast for fear that Oswald might learn he was wanted. Captain Fritz has also stated that he did not advise anyone else at the Dallas Police Department of Oswald's description. The description broadcast by the Dallas Police Department at 12:43 p.m. on November 22, 1963, was obtained from an unidentified individual who furnished the information to a police official at the scene of the Texas School Book Depository Building. It is noted that at the time of the above broadcast Captain Fritz had not yet been advised by Mr. Truly that Oswald was missing from the building.

9. CLAIM: According to police, Marina Oswald is said to have recognized the weapon of the crime as belonging to her husband. Page 157.

INVESTIGATION: Marina Oswald advised an Agent of this Bureau on November 22, 1963, that she had been shown a rifle at the Dallas Police Department on that date that had been reportedly found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. She advised that she was unable to identify it positively as the same rifle kept in the garage at Mrs. Ruth Paine's residence by Oswald.

10. CLAIM: Following Oswald's arrest, a paper found in his wallet had his Beckley Street address. Page 157.

INVESTIGATION: After Oswald's arrest, he admitted to Dallas Police Department interrogators and FBI Agents that he had been living at 1026 North Beckley Street, in Dallas, Texas. However, no such paper was found among photographs of the articles in Oswald's wallet shown an FBI Agent on November 24, 1963.

11. CLAIM: In a certain photograph taken by an amateur at the passing of the President's procession, Oswald can clearly be seen brandishing the rifle of the crime and the pistol which served to kill Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Page 165.

INVESTIGATION: Investigation by this Bureau has failed to develop any information regarding the existence of such a photograph.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2580—Continued

"THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

12. CLAIM: The Dallas Police Department found on Oswald after his arrest the Post Office Box number to which the alleged assassination rifle had been shipped. Page 166.

INVESTIGATION: No such item was observed by Agents of this Bureau among photographs of things taken from Oswald when he was arrested.

13. CLAIM: Oswald affirmed to Pauline Bates, public stenographer of Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1962, that he had become a "secret agent" of the United States Government and that he was soon going to return to Russia "for Washington." Page 172.

INVESTIGATION: Miss Bates has denied a newspaper report that Oswald told her he was working for the United States Department of State. She has advised that when Oswald first told her that the State Department had advised him he would be on his own while in Russia she assumed that he was working with the Department of State. However, she realized later that her assumption was false.

14. CLAIM: One Lucio Lopez, employed by the Mexican bus line, Transportes Frontera, recognized Oswald on television as a passenger who had asked him to indicate a cheap hotel and then to obtain a reduction in the Federal tax on the ticket. Gun claims that Lopez showed him Oswald's name on a list of travelers crossing the border into Mexico. In addition, Lopez stated that Oswald confided in him an intention to go to Cuba and asked him if a secret route existed. Pages 173 and 174.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has shown that a Lucio Lopez Medina, baggage and freight handler for Transportes Frontera in Mexico City, believes he wrote "Oswld" on an October 2, 1963, manifest of the bus line. However, Medina has stated he had no personal recollection of Oswald, could not recognize Oswald in a photograph as anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe Oswald embarked on the bus noted in the manifest.

15. CLAIM: At the time of Oswald's trip to Mexico he was under surveillance by the FBI. Page 176.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was not under day-by-day surveillance by this Bureau and was not "wanted" in the sense of a fugitive. This Bureau was, of course, alert to any information which would indicate that a Soviet intelligence service had an interest in Oswald and was in contact with him.

- 4 -

No ENDING

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2580—Continued

No BEGINNING

DL 100-10461 RE: PAULINE BATES

After typing the 10 pages, she told him she had typed $10 worth of material and would be glad to type the remainder of his notes on credit. He was not agreeable to this and picked up his notes and typed pages, paid her with a $10 bill and left. He never returned.

After typing the notes, she mentioned this to her friend, CAROLINE HAMILTON, who is a reporter for The Fort Worth Press. Later, CAROLINE HAMILTON told her her people had tried unsuccessfully to contact LEE OSWALD regarding his diary.

After President KENNEDY was assassinated, she was contacted by CAROLINE HAMILTON. This was the first time she had tied up LEE OSWALD with the assassination.

On the afternoon of November 29, 1963, she had a recorded interview with the television network in her office. She pointed out the story by CAROLINE HAMILTON which appeared in the Fort Worth Press on November 29, 1963 is correct in every detail with the one exception that LEE OSWALD never stated he was working for the United States State Department. She explained LEE OSWALD stated the State Department was reluctant to give him a visa and told him he would be on his own while in Russia. From this statement she at first assumed he was working with the State Department but later realized her assumption was false.

About 3:30 PM, November 29, 1963, she received a phone call at her office from a woman who stated she was Mrs. OSWALD, mother of LEE OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated "I cannot tell you where I am because I am under tight security. I heard an interview of your on the radio regarding typing LEE's diary. I remember him saying he had a public stenographer type some of his notes. I wish you wouldn't talk with anyone about this until I can talk with you. Otherwise you may hurt his widow and the children."

BATES stated she explained to Mrs. OSWALD she had originally been interviewed by a television network and had received almost 100 telephone calls from the news media from all over the United States. She also pointed out there was nothing of a derogatory nature in any of her statements to the press and television people. Mrs. OSWALD never mentioned if she knew where

7

No ENDING 538

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2581

NOT CONTINUED

DONT USE NAME

LILLIAN Castellano
8636 Lookout Mt.
Hollywood, 46, Calif.

". . . BUT YOU CAN'T FOOL ALL OF THE PEOPLE . . . "

When Lincoln said those words he also said, "If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem."

What a shame it was that the Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy did not read and heed that wise advice from another assassinated president before issuing their Report to the American people.

Not one of us actually relishes the realization that it was a foregone conclusion that we are a nation of fools and, therefore, would accept, without question, any conclusion handed to us by so distinguished a body. There are too many mystery fans amongst us and too many clues that don't fit.

It has been said, disdainfully, that these foolish amateur detectives should "leave it to the experts." So we left it to the experts, and you can see from the expert testimony and exhibits which follow, just what the "experts" did to us.

The first unexplained mystery was that of the missing pictures from the supposedly consecutive frames of the all-important Zapruder film in Commission Exhibit 885. Exhibit 885 is an album of black and white photographs of Zapruder Frames 171 through 334 prepared by FBI photography expert, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt (V5-p142). Look at the following photograph (Illustration #1) and you will see that the bottom half of Frame 208, all of Frames 209, 210, 211 and the top half of Frame 212 are missing. It's really a rather bad patch job to have been produced by a photography expert. Look at how peculiarly that tree trunk grows in the Frame labeled 212.

This researcher determined that the original Zapruder film, undamaged in any way, is still safely locked in LIFE's vault. A fellow researcher determined that there had been no interruption in the continuity of the color slides of the consecutive frames made from

that original film and furnished to the Commission by LIFE. Therefore, the frames must have been removed by Mr. Shaneyfelt for a reason. The missing frames are never explained anywhere in the testimony, but, in the search through every bit of testimony given by Mr. Shaneyfelt, who prepared the pictures for publication, we found his most intriguing testimony in Volume 15 (Illustration #2) wherein he "explains" his Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 (Illustration #2A) and also where he identifies Frame 210 - one of the frames he left out of the album - as having been taken at the same time as the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. He also states that the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 was taken at approximately the same time as the shot which struck President Kennedy at the rear of the base of the neck. Yet he did not include Frame 210 in his Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. Why not? It was one of the most important frames in the whole Zapruder film if his testimony in Volume 15 was correct! Another peculiar thing - which makes you a little bit sick when you think about it - is the fact that there is <u>no</u> reference to the Shaneyfelt testimony in Volume 15 in the WCR List of Witnesses. Mr. Shaneyfelt could not have arranged <u>that</u> omission.

Next, we compared the chart in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25 (which was wrongly identified by Mr. Shaneyfelt as being Commission Exhibit 382) with a copy of the original plat map and found that he had criss-crossed his lines on Frame 208 <u>not</u> Frame 210 as he testified in Volume 15. Examine the comparison of the tabulation charts (Illustration #3) and the photograph of the page showing the re-enactment photograph of Frame 210 (Illustration #4) and you will see some most interesting manipulation of the evidence.

Next, we bought a set of Mr. Willis' slides and found that his slide #5 had been manipulated a bit before its' inclusion as the photograph in Shaneyfelt Exhibit #25. The right side of the picture which showed a portion of the R. L. Thornton sign had been neatly trimmed off (Compare Illustration 2A with Illustration #5).

All this manipulation made us wonder a bit as to whether Mr.

Shaneyfelt's testimony could be taken as gospel. Therefore, we experimented. In his testimony, Mr. Willis had pointed himself out in one of the LIFE color photographs. Willis had also pointed out Zapruder's position in his slide #5. Mr. Zapruder could be seen just east of the Stemmons sign directly over Clint Hill's left shoulder. Therefore, we reasoned, in the corresponding Zapruder frame, we should be able to see Mr. Willis just east of the Stemmons sign directly over Clint Hill's left shoulder. We found it. It was Zapruder Frame 202 (Illustration #6).

Next, we criss-crossed lines on our plat map, a la Shaneyfelt, except that we based our lines on the President's position in the two corresponding photographs - not just one - and it correctly pinpoints the President's position on the plat map of the street at the moment when Willis #5 and Zapruder Frame 202 were taken. (Illustration #7)

Illustrations 8, 9 and 10 with attached testimony and captions all relate to the tremendous hanky-panky and manipulation of the signs. There has been a persistent effort throughout the 26 volumes to foster the illusion that the President's car passed only two signs after the turn off Houston onto Elm Street before reaching the underpass. In reality the President's car passed three signs -- R. L. Thornton -- Stemmons -- Ft. Worth. The pictures are so small that you'll need a magnifying glass but if you compare the position of the R. L. Thornton sign, the one nearest Houston, in Commission Exhibit 585 (V17-p262) dated 12/5/63, with the position of the same sign in Commission Exhibit 882 (V17-p901) dated 5/24/64, (Illustration #11), you will see that the angle of that sign in relation to the street has been radically altered. Also, a comparison of the light gray color of the back of the Stemmons sign which shows in the LIFE color photographs, with the solid black color of the back of the Stemmons sign which shows in the re-enactment photographs of 5/24/64, will show that they are different signs entirely.

Now, what have we amateurs proved from the foregoing evidence?

First and foremost, with the cross-index of the Willis #5 photograph and the Zapruder Frame 202 photograph, we have proved, beyond

the shadow of a doubt, that Willis #5 was snapped at the same exact moment as Frame 202 and not at Frame 210 as photography expert, Shaneyfelt, has testified.

With the tabulation chart comparison and the re-enactment photograph of Frame 210, we have proved that three frame numbers were changed from the original tabulation chart on the original plat map to the tabulation chart in Commission Exhibit 884. Frames 168, 171 and 208 on the original chart were changed to 161, 166 and 210 on Commission Exhibit 884. Note that the elevations, angles and distances were not changed -- only the frame numbers.

All previous testimony and the telescopic re-enactment photographs reveal that the President emerged from under the oak tree in Frame 207. This is contrary to Mr. Redlich's statement (V15-p697) that previous investigation had revealed that when viewed from that 6th floor window, the President emerged from the oak tree at approximately Frame 210. (Perhaps it was decided to make it 210 instead of 207 so that Oswald would have had three frames, one-sixth of a second, in which to aim.)

From the Willis #5 photograph, which shows Mrs. Kennedy already looking to the right, together with her own and Mr. Willis' testimony given as to the sounds of gunfire that caused her to look to the right, we have proved that there was gunfire before Frame 202 - at a time when the car and its' occupants were completely hidden from "Oswald's" window by the foliage of the tree. This shot, fired prior to Frame 202 while the car was hidden from the 6th floor window, is the shot about which Mr. Shaneyfelt testified (V15-p697) that the Willis # 5 photograph was taken at "approximately the same time as the shot which struck President Kennedy at the rear of the base of the neck." (That same shot, the Commission has told us, inflicted all of Governor Connally's wounds as well.) Mrs. Kennedy testified (V5-p180) that just as she turned to the right to look at her husband, she "could see a piece of his skull . . . flesh colored . . . no blood . . ."

The lines we have drawn on the chart (1) prove where Frame 202 should have been located on the map of the street. They also prove, to this researcher's own satisfaction, another minor point. From his testimony, it appears that Mr. Willis thought that, when his picture #5 was snapped, that the President had already emerged from behind the Stemmons sign in the corresponding Zapruder frame. He thought this because, in his picture #5, the President's head appears to the left of the Stemmons sign. (5) We have proved, from our lines on the chart, (1) that it was only the difference in perspective that caused Mr. Willis to think this. His view to the President's head in Willis #5 passes to the left of the Stemmons sign and still crosses Zapruder's view to the President's head in Frame 202 at the proper place where Frame 202 should have been marked on the plat map.

The photographs in Illustrations 8, 9 and 10 and the Hudson testimony prove that the vitally important Stemmons sign was removed <u>before</u> the Secret Service re-enactment of December 5, 1963, (8) and therefore, any predications from that particular re-enactment would have been based on the wrong sign -- the R. L. Thornton sign.

So there it is. Don't take our word for it. Prove it to yourself - you have all the necessary ingredients.

And there is more - - - much more.

5/24/64 Testimony of Mrs. Jean Hill, witness standing on south curb of Elm Street across from Zapruder's camera.

(V6-p220) MRS. HILL: . . . I talked with this man, a Secret Service man, and I said, "Am I a kook or what's wrong with me?" I said, "They keep saying three shots -- three shots," and I said, "I know I heard more. I heard from four to six shots anyway."

He said, "Mrs. Hill, we were standing at the window and we heard more shots also, but we have three wounds and we have three bullets, three shots is all we are willing to say right now." . . .

SPECTER: Do you know who that Secret Service man was, by the way?

MRS. HILL: No; I don't. . . .

MRS. HILL: Then, he asked me -- I was asked did I know that a bullet struck at my feet and I said, "No, I didn't." And he said, "What do you think that dust was?" And I said, "I didn't see any dust." And I told Mark Lane that the Times-Herald did run a picture in the paper of a concrete scar where a bullet had hit right where we were standing, which is evident to anybody that had an issue of the Times-Herald.

SPECTER: Did you see that concrete?

MRS. HILL: I didn't go back down there.

SPECTER: Do you know whether or not a bullet did hit that concrete?

MRS. HILL: As I say, I saw the picture in the newspaper.

SPECTER: Aside from seeing it in the newspaper, do you know anything about that?

MRS. HILL: No; other than what the man said he saw out of the window of the courthouse, the Secret Service man said, and it struck at my feet, other than that - I don't know.

(V7-p509) (7/22/64) Mrs. Donald Baker, witness standing on north side of Elm Street at curve off Houston, saw a bullet with sparks from it, hit the pavement of Elm Street in back of the Presidential limousine in the middle of the left-hand lane going toward the underpass "near the signs." "RIGHT AT THE FIRST SIGN" "ANGLING OUT"

(V6-p238) (4/8/64) Royce G. Skelton, witness standing on overpass, saw a bullet with cement spray from it, hit the pavement of Elm Street in front of the Presidential limousine on the left-hand side.

ALSO SEE SKELTON STATEMENT OF 11/22/63 (NEXT PAGE) FOR (2) BULLETS.

(V6-p265) (4/1/64) Roger D. Craig, Deputy Sheriff, said, "Buddy Walthers, one of our other criminal investigators, said that one of the bullets had ricocheted off the south curb of Elm Street." Mr. Belin asked if he had searched the south curb of Elm street and he said that he had done so with Deputy Sheriff criminal investigator Lemmy Lewis. (Note: Lemmy Lewis was not called or questioned.)

(V19-p485) (11/22/63) Austin L. Miller, witness standing on overpass stated: "One shot apparently hit the street past the car. I saw something which I thought was smoke or steam coming from a group of trees north of Elm off the railroad tracks."

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NOTE: In Skelton's testimony on 4/8/64 (V6-p238) he mentions only one bullet that he saw hit the pavement of Elm Street. However, in this voluntary statement, made at the time, 11/22/63, he mentions seeing two.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 86

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22 day of November A. D. 19 63 personally appeared Royce Glenn Sgt Skelton, Address 2509 Reagan La 1 2745 Bus. address 215 Union Terminal Ri 1 1396 Age 23, Phone No. ###

Deposes and says:

I was standing on top of the train trestle where it crosses Elm Street with Austin Miller. We saw the motorcade come around the corner and I heard something which I thought was fireworks. I saw something hit the pavement at the left rear of the car, then the car got in the right hand lane and I heard two more shots. I heard a woman sa "Oh no" or something and grab a man inside the car. I then heard another shot and saw the bullet hit the pavement. The concrete was knocked to the South away from the car. ~~xxhx~~ It hit the pavement in the left or middle lane. I then went down to my car radio to see if I could find out what happened. After I came back up, a policeman askedme if I had seen anything and brought me to the Sheriff's Office.

R G Skelton

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22 day of November A. D. 19 63

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323—Continued